Location

Our office is located at:
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Profiles in History is the nation's leading dealer in guaranteed-authentic original historical autographs. Founded in 1986, we are the foremost dealers of original autographs, letters, documents, vintage signed photographs and manuscripts in the world.

The materials presented in this catalog represent only a small percentage of our extensive inventory. We offer a large selection of framed and unframed original historical autographs representing all areas of collecting. Collectors who are interested in a particular individual or an area of collecting should notify us of their interests. We maintain a ***"want card"*** system and are always pleased to inform you of our new material which meets your collecting interests.

Autographs Wanted

Profiles in History actively purchases autographed material in all fields. If you own a small number of autograph items, or a complete collection which you no longer wish to own, we would like the opportunity to make you an offer.

Guarantee of Authenticity

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California residents kindly add applicable sales tax *(Los Angeles county is 8.25% as of 01/01/2004; please inform us if your local county tax is different).*

Descriptive Abbreviations

ALS	**Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)
LS	**Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)
TLS	**Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)
DS	**Document Signed**
ANS	**Autograph Note Signed**
AMQS	**Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**
CDV	**Carte-de-Visite**

Size Abbreviations (Approximate)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

visit us on the web @ **WWW.PROFILESINHISTORY.COM**

Editor's Note:

The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.

PROFILES IN HISTORY

Former President John Adams traces his family history back six generations to 1680!

"My Father was John Adams, who died in 1761, his Father was Joseph Adams who died in 1737, his Grandfather was Joseph Adams who died at advanced Age about 1680, his great Grandfather was Henry Adams who came from England with Eight Sons…"

1. ADAMS, JOHN. Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Quarto, dated February 23, 1814 from Quincy, Massachusetts. Written to William Adams, Esq., of Chelmsford, Mass., a town some 45 miles northwest of Quincy, near Lowell. Adams pens (in full):

"Sir

My late Neighbour, Mr. Caleb Hayden has presented me in your Name some handsome wheat of the growth of your Estate, and pray you to accept my best Thanks. If I live, I shall cultivate this wheat by way of experiment, according to the best of my knowledge, but have very little confidence in any skill in this Neighborhood in this kind of village.

How is it that Quincy and Chelmesford should be Rivals? We thought ours was possession of the richest granite in the Country till you 'drove us out of date.' But enough of this.

As I claim a relation of consanguinity to you, though it must be somewhat remote I should be glad to be informed of its degree. My Father was John Adams, who died in 1761, his Father was Joseph Adams who died in 1737, his Grandfather was Joseph Adams who died at advanced Age about 1680, his great Grandfather was Henry Adams who came from England with Eight Sons, one of whom returned to England, two of whom went to Chelmesford, four of whom went to Midfield, and Joseph the eldest alone remained with his Father in Quincy then called Mount Wollaston, I, the fifth generation am soon to be buried, with the four that preceded me, in this Town where I have already buried the Sixth and Seventh generation before me.

Will you be so good as to inform me whether there are any Records of your Town, Precinct, Parish or Church, or any Family Deeds, Wills Contracts or traditions by which it can be ascertained. What were the Names of the two Brothers who went from Mount Wollaston or Braintree to Chelmesford, who built the first Church and the first Mills in that Town, and the date of the Erection of those Buildings?

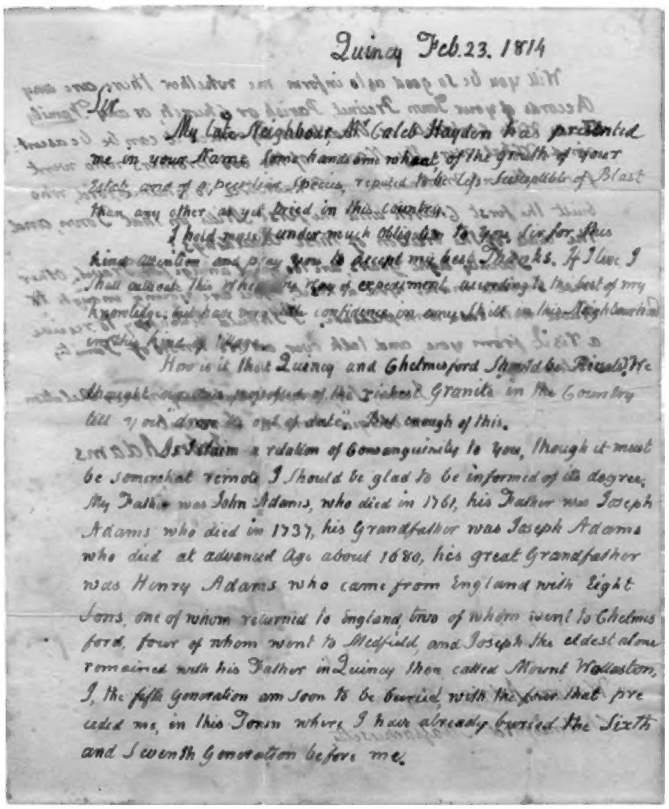
Seventy Eight years are too great an Age for Travel. Other wise I would make you a visit. You are young enough to travel with ease and pleasure. I should be happy to receive a Visit from you, and talk over all we know of Family Antiquities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your Relation
And obliged humble Servant

John Adams"

The first Adams ancestor to arrive in the colonies was his great-great-grandfather Henry Adams, a farmer and brewer, who left Somersetshire, England, with his wife, Edith Squire Adams, and some nine children to settle in Braintree, Mass, by 1640.

Some bleed-through; overall, in good condition with minor age toning. (#23906) **$19,500.00**


Quincy Feb. 23. 1814

Sir

My late Neighbour Mr. Caleb Hayden has presented me in your Name some handsome wheat of the growth of your Estate, and pray you to accept my best Thanks. If I live, I shall cultivate this wheat by way of experiment, according to the best of my knowledge, but have very little confidence in any skill in this Neighborhood in this kind of village.

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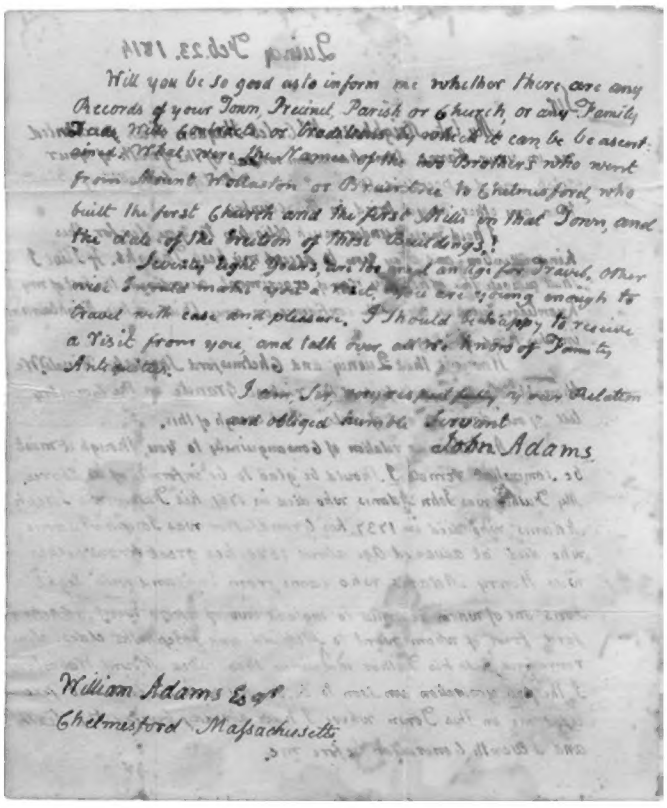
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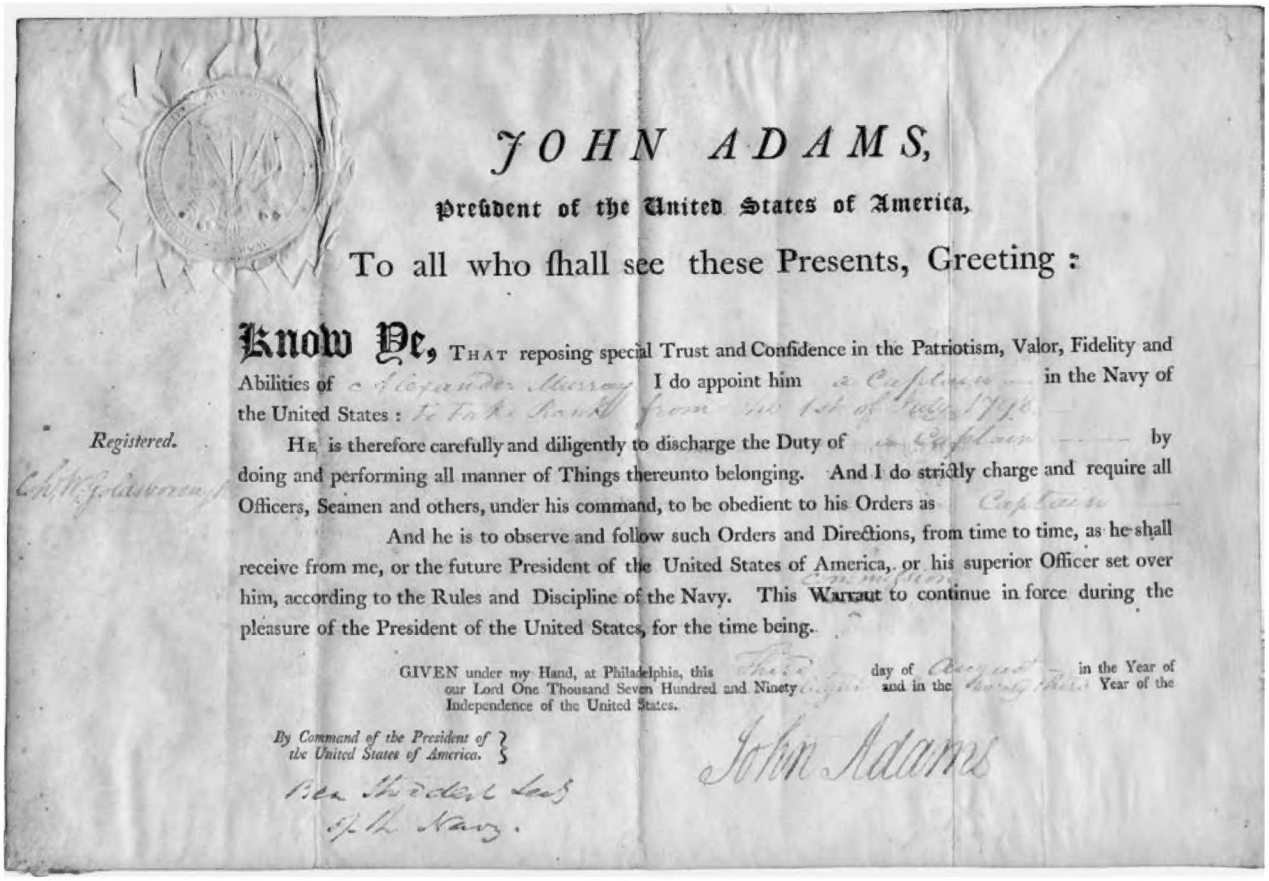
Seventy Eight years are too great an Age for Travel. Other wise I would make you a visit. You are young enough to travel with ease and pleasure. I should be happy to receive a Visit from you, and talk over all we know of Family Antiquities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your Relation
and obliged humble Servant
John Adams

William Adams Esqr
Chelmesford Massachusetts



JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States of America,

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting :

Know Ye, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valor, Fidelity and Abilities of Alexander Murray I do appoint him a Captain in the Navy of the United States : To take rank from the 1st of July 1798.

Registered.

He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a Captain by doing and performing all manner of Things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Officers, Seamen and others, under his command, to be obedient to his Orders as Captain.

And he is to observe and follow such Orders and Directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or his superior Officer set over him, according to the Rules and Discipline of the Navy. This Warrant to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States, for the time being.

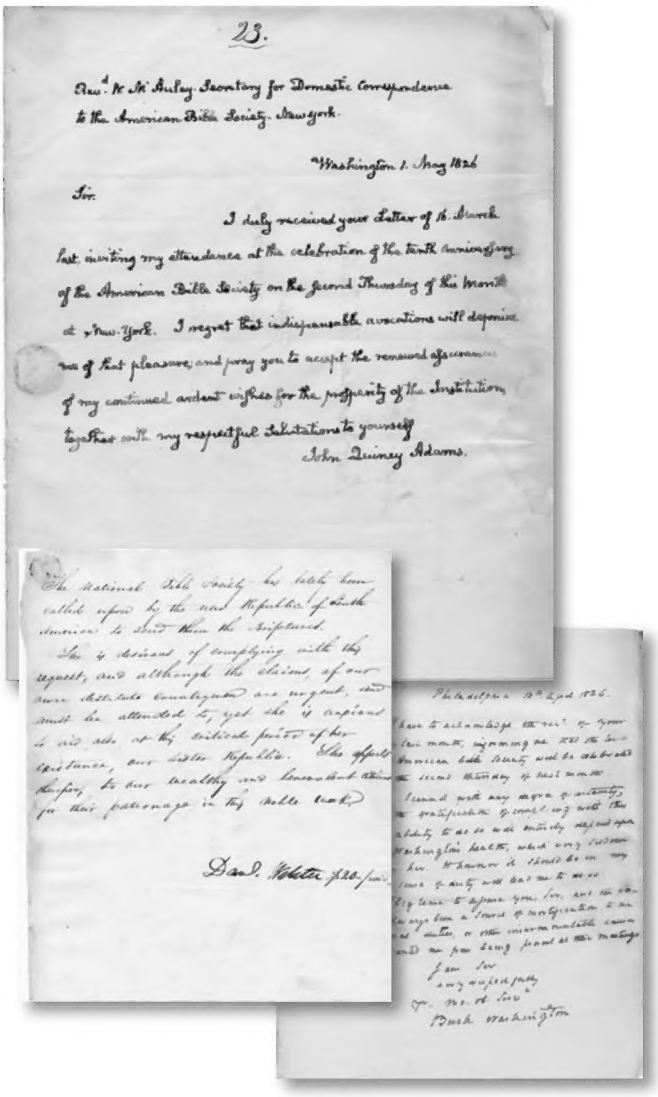
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia, this third day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety eight and in the twenty third Year of the Independence of the United States.

By Command of the President of the United States of America.

Ben Stoddert Secy of the Navy.

John Adams

2. Adams, John. 1735-1826. 2nd President of the U.S. (1797-1801) after serving as Vice-President (1789-97) under George Washington. **Uncommon Military Appointment Document Signed as President**, 12 ½ in. x 9 in., on vellum, dated August 3, 1798. The document appoints Alexander Murray as a Captain in the U.S. Navy, *"To take rank from the 1st of July 1798"*. Signed at the lower right *"John Adams"*, and countersigned by Secretary of the Navy **Benjamin Stoddert**. [Note: Alexander Murray previously served as a Captain in the First Maryland Infantry during the Revolutionary War. He resigned his commission in the Army on June 10, 1777, and subsequently joined the Navy. His appointment as Captain in the Revolutionary War, signed by John Hancock, is also offered in this catalog.] In fine condition, with usual folds. White paper and red wax seal intact at the upper left corner. (#24291) **$7,500.00**



Presidents, statesmen, and jurists take a keen interest in the American Bible Society

3. [American Bible Society]. Archive of Handwritten Letters written to the American Bible Society, including letters from **John Quincy Adams** (as President), **Daniel Webster** and **Bushrod Washington**, among others.

The American Bible Society was founded in 1817 to translate, publish and distribute Bibles to as many people as possible. In 1818, the Society distributed its first grant, giving 300 Bibles to the Steuben County Bible Society. Bibles were also distributed to the crew of the USS *John Adams*, the first donation in a long history of the Scripture grant program to the armed services that continues to this day. The first president of the ABS was John Jay, elected in 1821. Other notable presidents have been New York mayor Richard Varick and U.S. Senator Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Included in this archive are six handwritten letters, featuring wonderful individual specimens from John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and Bushrod Washington, the late President's nephew and a Justice of the Supreme Court. Offered as an archive, the featured letters are transcribed below:

• **John Quincy Adams. Rare Autograph Letter Signed as President**, One page, dated May 1, 1826 from Washington. In full:

"Sir.
I duly received your Letter of 16 March last, inviting my attendance at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the American Bible Society on the second Thursday of this month at New York. I regret that indispensable avocations will deprive me of that pleasure, and pray you to accept the renewed assurances of my continued ardent wishes for the prosperity of the Institution, together with my respectful Salutations to yourself.

John Quincy Adams"

One page letters from JQA as President are very uncommon!

• **Daniel Webster. Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, undated. In full:

"The national Bible Society has lately been called upon by the new Republich of South America to send them the scriptures.

She is desirous of complying with this request, and although the claims, of our own destitute countrymen are urgent, and must be attended to, yet she is anxious to aid, also at this critical period of her existence, our Sister Republic. She appeals therefore, to our wealthy and benevolent citizens for their patronage in this noble work.

Danl. Webster"

• **Bushrod Washington. Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated April 10, 1826 from Philadelphia. In full:

"Sir

I have to acknowledge the rec't of your favor of the 16th of last month, informing me that the tenth anniversary of the American Bible Society will be celebrated in New York on the second Thursday of next month.

I cannot with any degree of certainty, promise myself the gratification of complying with this notification, as my ability to do so will entirely depend upon the state of Mrs. Washington's health, which very seldom permeit me to leave her. If however it should be in my power to attend, a sense of duty will lead me to do so.

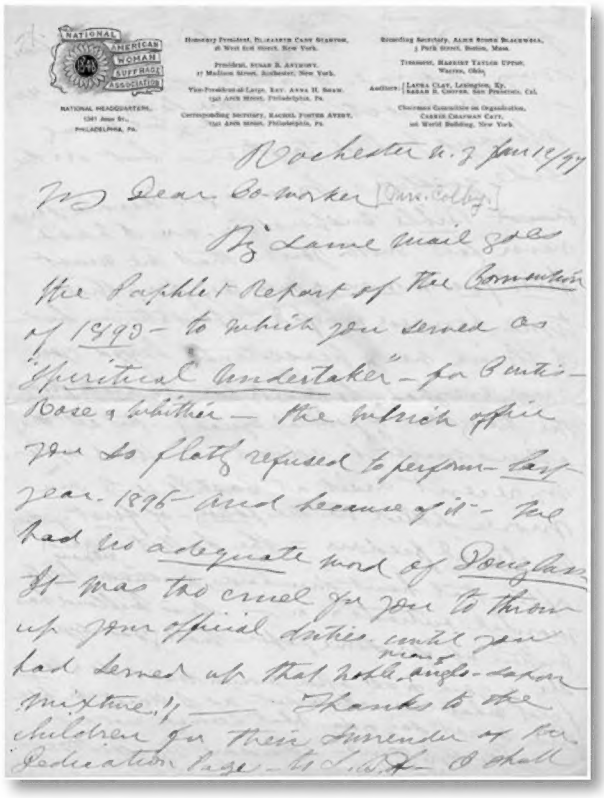
I beg leave to assure you, Sir, and the Society, that it has always been a source of mortification to me that either my official duties, or other insurmountable causes have heretofore prevented me from being present at their meetings.

I am Sir

Very respectfully
Yr. Mo. Ob. Servt.

Bush. Washington"

A nice archive concerning one of the first religious charitable organizations in America. Six letters total, each in very good to fine condition. (#24263) **$4,950.00**

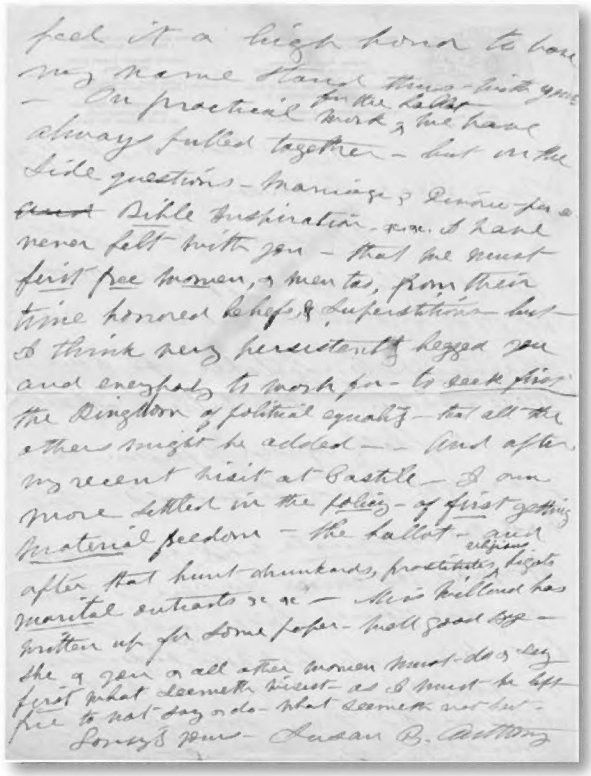


Mentioning *"that noble man of anglo-saxon mixture"* – Frederick Douglass – firebrand Susan B. Anthony lays out her ambitious reform agenda

"I am more settled in the policy – of first getting material freedom – the ballot – and after that hunt drunkards, prostitutes, and religious bigots marital outcasts &c &c"

4. Anthony, Susan B. 1820-1906. American social reformer and woman suffrage advocate. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated January 12, 1897 from Rochester, New York. Written to *"My Dear Co-Worker"*, with notation in pencil in a different hand identifying this woman as *"Mrs. Colby"* – **Clara Colby**, a prominent suffragette and publisher of a newspaper dedicated to equal rights for women. Anthony pens (in full):

"By same mail goes the Pamphlet Report of the Convention of 1890 – to which you served as 'Spiritual Undertaker' for Partis, Rose & Whittier – the which office you so flatly refused to perform – last year, 1896 – and because of it, we had no adequate word of Douglass. It was too cruel for you to throw up your official duties until you had served up that noble man of anglo-saxon mixture. Thanks to the children for their surrender of the Dedication Page to I.D.F. I shall feel it a high honor to have my name stand thus with yours. On practical mark for the ballot we have always pulled together – but on the side questions – marriage & divorce per a Bible Inspiration, &c &c, I have never felt with you – that we must first free women, & men too, from their time honored beliefs & superstitions but I think very persistently begging and everybody to work for – to seek first the ringthorn of political equals – that all the others might be added – And after my recent visit at Pastile – I am more settled in the policy – of first getting material freedom – the ballot – and after that hunt drunkards, prostitutes, and religious bigots marital outcasts &c &c – Miss Millard has gotten up for some paper – Well good bye – She & you & all other women must do & say first what seemeth wisest – as I must be left free to not say or do what seemeth not best. Lovingly yours, Susan B. Anthony".



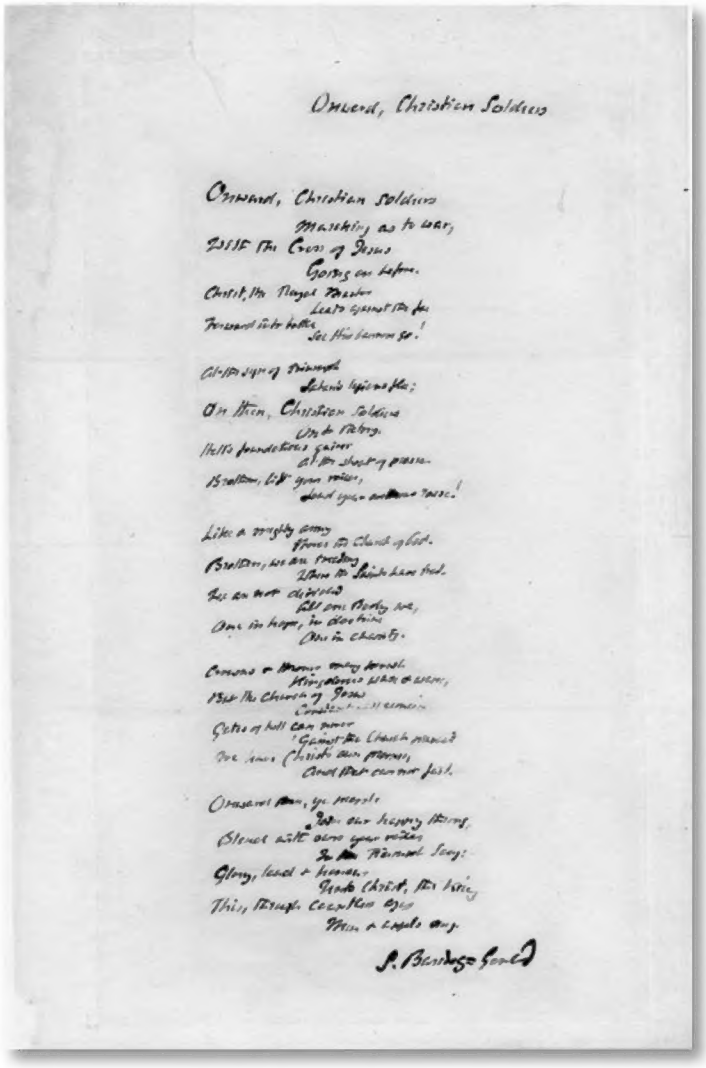
Anthony first met Frederick Douglass in the 1850s at her family's home in Battenville, New York, during one of the many meetings her anti-slavery father would hold for the leading abolitionists of the day. In later years, when Anthony began her crusade for equal rights, Douglass realized that he had an excellent ally in the women's suffrage movement, and aligned his life's work with the fight for universal suffrage, headed by such leaders as Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Stone. "I have about made up my mind," he once remarked to Stanton, "that if you can forgive me for being a negro – I cannot do less than forgive you for being a woman." A great letter from Susan B. Anthony in which she discusses the many hurdles she must overcome in order to bring equality to all Americans. In fine condition. (#24265) **$4,950.00**

"En Souvenir"

5. BAKER, JOSEPHINE. 1906-1975. Exotic stage dancer and film actress. **EXCEPTIONAL VINTAGE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**, 8 1/2 in. x 10 1/2 in., b/w, of the beautiful performer wearing a revealing stage costume and arching her back towards the floor. Signed on the image in blue fountain ink, *"A Mr. J. deLoulon, En Souvenir de Josephine Baker, 1935"*. Some minor surface wrinkling and creasing to corners; overall, in fine condition with an absolutely gorgeous inscription and signature. Images of this size signed by Baker are extremely difficult to obtain. (#23347) **$2,500.00**

Onward, Christian Soldiers

6. BARING-GOULD, SABINE. 1834-1924. Christian clergyman, composer and writer. **Extremely Rare Autograph Manuscript Signed**, One page, 7 ½ in. x 11 ½ in. The author has neatly penned the verses and chorus of his most famous hymn, *Onward, Christian Soldiers*, and signs at the lower right in bold black ink *"S. Baring-Gould"*. Composed in 1864 as a processional hymn for children at Horbury Bridge, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, *Onward, Christian Soldiers* was first published in *The Church Times* in 1864. It was later set to its now-traditional tune, "St. Gertrude," by Sir Arthur Sullivan (1842-1900) in 1871. Baring-Gould originally entitled the song *"Hymn for Procession with Cross and Banners"*; it remains one of the most widely-known Christian hymns and is found in virtually every church hymnal. Archival repair to the upper and lower left corners, and reinforced vertical folds. Overall, in fine condition with dark holograph text. (#24290) **$12,500.00**



"Today, Jerusalem is our capital city not only from the angelic aspect of 'eternity', but mainly due to the mundane reality of our day"

7. Ben-Gurion, David. 1886-1973. Israeli political leader. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on official letterhead stationery with Israel state seal embossed at the head, dated December 23, 1955 from Jerusalem. Written in Hebrew to Jacob Meridor — a leading figure in Herut and long-time Knesset Member, representing the Herut party on the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. For a short stint, he had been the head of the Irgun underground after which he assumed second in command to Menachem Begin. With the formation of the state, Meridor undertook the responsibility of integrating the Irgun units into the I.D.F. (Israeli Defense Forces). Ben-Gurion writes (in full):

מדינת ישראל

ראש הממשלה

ירושלים,ח' בשבט התש"ז
23 בדצמבר 1955

ב/ 640 ה'

ליעקב מרידור,
חבר-הכנסת,
רח'ארנים 129,
ר ש ת ו ת.

ח.נ.,

אשר לשאלתך, אם ירושלים השמיתית נמצאת בתוך תחומי המדינה
או לא. ישנם כאלה השייכים לתנועתך המאמינים שבהכרזות סיסמיים -
מדינה משני עברי-הירדן ובסליזות משחררים את ירושלים,ועם כל -
חשיבותה העליונה של ירושלים והעיר העתיקה.אילו השתמשנו רק
רק בכיבוש ירושלים ובבואונה, - היינו משמידים הכל, גם הארץ
וגם ירושלים. כיום ירושלים בידינו לא רק מבחינת "הנצח"-אלא גם
המציאות בימינו.

בכבוד רב,

דוד בן-גוריון
ראש הממשלה ושר הביטחון.

העתק:
משה שרת,
שר - החוץ.

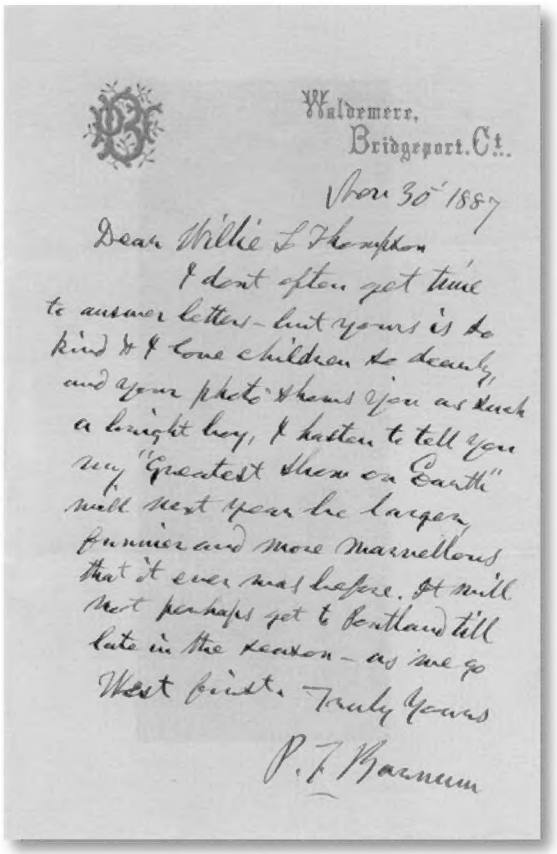
4/97

with great honor,
David Ben-Gurion"

Although Ben-Gurion was determined to seize the whole of Jerusalem and place it under complete Israeli sovereignty during the early part of the 1948 Israeli War of Independence – (he believed that if the City fell to the Arab Legion or Egyptian forces, the whole state might not survive), – the reality of war dictated his grudging acceptance of the partition of Jerusalem, which entailed the loss of the Old City. His only consolation was that the western part of the city (along with isolated Mt. Scopus in the east) had been saved.

It was only after the U.N. General Assembly accepted (December 9, 1949) the plan of the U.N. Conciliation Commission to internationalize the Holy City (based on the November 1947 U.N. Partition Plan), that Ben-Gurion reacted expeditiously by moving the Knesset and the Prime Minister's Office from its temporary haven in Tel Aviv to West Jerusalem. Sharp international condemnation and angry threats would not deter him. By this time Jerusalem had been partitioned between the Israelis and the Jordanians. To the dismay of all political persuasions in Israel, but especially to the militant Herut Party, the great majority of Holy sites were under Jordanian control – and indeed, the right-wing Herut never tired of blaming Ben-Gurion and his Party protégés for the loss of Israel's "eternal" Capital. The Herut Party advocated the unification of Eretz Yisrael within its historic boundaries, encompassing the area which made up what was then TransJordan (both the West and East Bank of the Jordan River).

Two binder holes along right edge, not affecting text; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$2,950.00**



Waldemere,
Bridgeport. Ct.

Nov 30th 1887

Dear Willie L Thompson

I dont often get time to answer letters – but yours is so kind & I love children so dearly, and your photo shows you as such a bright boy, I hasten to tell you my "Greatest Show on Earth" will next year be larger, funnier and more marvellous than it ever was before. It will not perhaps get to Portland till late in the season – as we go West first. Truly Yours

P. T. Barnum

"I hasten to tell you my 'Greatest Show on Earth' will next year be larger, funnier and more marvelous than it ever was before"

8. BARNUM, P.T. 1810-1891. American showman. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on personal letterhead stationery with embossed monogram at the upper left. Dated November 30, 1887. *"Dear Willie L. Thompson – I don't often get time to answer letters – but yours is so kind & I love children so dearly, and your photo shows you as such a bright boy, I hasten to tell you my 'Greatest Show on Earth' will next year be larger, funnier and more marvelous than it ever was before. It will not perhaps get to Portland till late in the season – as we go West first. Truly Yours, P.T. Barnum"*. In the same year as this letter, Barnum had formed the Barnum and Bailey Circus with James Bailey, creating what he called "the Greatest Show on Earth". Absolutely amazing content from Barnum, promising even better things next year for his traveling circus!! In very fine condition. Without question, the finest Barnum letter we've ever encountered. (#23450) **$2,950.00**

Frontiersman Daniel Boone completes a promissory note in longhand for £150, secured by lands near his namesake township "Boonesborough" in Fayette County, Kentucky

9. BOONE, DANIEL. 1734-1820. American pioneer, hunter, and frontiersman. **Rare Autograph Document Signed Twice**, once in the text and again at the close, and **written entirely by Boone**, One page, Quarto, being a promissory note for the amount £150 and secured with 300 acres of *"good Second Rate Land"*. Dated May 1, 1786 from Fayette County, Kentucky [part of Virginia until 1792]. Boone pens (in full, misspellings uncorrected):

> *"Know all men by these presents that G. Daniel Boone of the County of Fayette and State of Virginea are held and family bound unto James Lone of the North Carolina and Rowan County in the just and full sum of one hundered and fifty pounds good and Lawfull Money of Virginia to be paid unto the said Lone to his hears Extr admr or a sums unto which payment Well and truly to be made g fund My self My hears Extr admtr and asines fearmerly by these presents sealed with my Seal and Dated this first Day of May 1786.*
>
> *Thee Condistion of the above obligation is Such that if the above bound Daniel Boone his hears Extr admtr or asines shall well and truly make or cause to be made unto Jones, Hone his hears Extr admtr or asines a good and Lawfully Deed of Convayence to 300 acres of good Second Rate Land when Demanded out of a survey of 4000 acres made for said Boone between the North fork of Licking and Flemings Crick within 12 of 14 miles of Limstone then the above obligation to be voyde other wise to remaine in full force and within Law Sined Sealed and Delivered in presents of us*
> *Wm Hayes*
> *Sesstimes Davis"*
>
> *"Daniel Boone (seal)"*

Interestingly, Boone was forced to move from Kentucky just two years after the date of this document, as his extensive land holdings in the area were coming under dispute. He lost nearly all of his land in Fayette County (even though the county seat, "Boonesborough", had been named after him), and took up residence in 1788 near the Kanawha River in what is now West Virginia. In 1799, he moved even further west to the Spanish-held Missouri territory and was formally granted a parcel of land by Congress.

Boone's legend is somewhat larger than life; he became an internationally-known celebrity after being immortalized in one of Lord Byron's poems (*Don Juan*, 1823), and is popularly remembered as one of the greatest American frontiersmen this country ever produced. Although certainly not the "First White Man in the West" (which he was alleged to have been), as one of the initial pioneers west of the Alleghenies he inspired the massive migration westward during the 19th century, and became a symbol of American spirit and resolve.

A great association between Boone and the state with which he is most identified — Kentucky. Minor age toning and chipping to lower portion of document (not affecting text); otherwise, in very good condition. (#24305) **$15,000.00**

Know all men by these presents that I Daniel Boone of the County of Fayette and State of Virginia am held and firmly bound unto Jones Hone of North Carolina and Rowan County in the just and full Sum of one hundered and fifty pounds good and Lawfull Money of virginia to be payd unto the said Hone his heirs Exrs admrs or assines unto which payment well and truly to be made I bind My Self my heirs Exrs admrs and assines firmly by by these presents Sealed with my Seal and Dated this first Day of May 1796

The Condition of the above obligation is Such that if the above bound Daniel Boone his heirs Exrs admrs or assines Shall well and truly Make or Cause to be made unto Jones Hone his heirs Exrs admrs or assines a good and Lawfull Deed of Conveyance for 300 acres of good Second Rate Land when demanded out of a Survey of 4000 acres Made for said Boone Between the North fork of Licking and flemings Creek within 12 or 14 Miles of Limstone then the above obligation to be voyde other wise to Remaine in full force and vertue in Law Signed Sealed and Delivered in presents of us

Wm Hayes
Ephraim Davis

Daniel Boone Seal

The dapper creator of "Tarzan of the Jungle", Edgar Rice Burroughs

10. BURROUGHS, EDGAR RICE. 1875-1950. American author. **Fantastic Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a wonderful portrait of the writer wearing a dark fedora cocked slightly to one side. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To Johnny Roih with best wishes Edgar Rice Burroughs Tarzana* [California] *Feb 16, 1939"*. Mounting remnants on verso; otherwise in very fine condition. (#22018) **$2,500.00**

Commander Richard E. Byrd prepares for his first Antarctic Expedition

11. BYRD, RICHARD EVELYN. 1888-1957. American polar explorer. **Historic Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., light sepia-tone, featuring the intrepid arctic explorer clothed head to toe in fur and holding a ski pole in his right hand. Inscribed in black ink on the image, *"To Erwin Stevens with best of good wishes, RC Byrd, N.Y. City, Aug 28, 1928"*. Stamped on the back in block letters *"RELEASE JULY 1"*. This photograph was signed just two months before Byrd departed for Antarctica on his first expedition to the South Pole, which lasted two years and would become one of the most important achievements in the history of world exploration. Light surface wrinkles, and mounting remnant/wear at the lower edge of the verso; otherwise, in fine condition with a fabulous inscription and signature. One of the best photographic images of Byrd available to collectors. (#24289) **$1,500.00**

Raymond Chandler discusses his failed attempt at suicide using a .38 caliber pistol after the tragic death of his wife

"I had just made a fool of myself with a gun which, fortunately as I now see things, was loaded with old and probably decomposed ammunition (you never know how long the stuff has been in a store which sells very little of it) which just when phutt..."

12. CHANDLER, RAYMOND. 1888-1959. American writer. **Remarkable Typed Letter Signed** in full *"Raymond Chandler"*, Two pages, Quarto, dated June 20, 1956 from La Jolla, California, on *"Hotel Del Charro"* letterhead stationery. After Chandler sold his La Jolla house following the death of his wife in 1954, the Hotel Del Charro became his alternate San Diego residence when he wasn't in New York or London. Written to his friend, the prolific mystery writer **William Campbell Gault**, who apparently had sent Chandler a warm and supportive letter the year before. Chandler writes (in full):

"Dear Bill Gault:

Something over a year ago you wrote me a very warm and fine letter which I have never forgotten, I had just made a fool of myself with a gun which, fortunately as I now see things, was loaded with old and probably decomposed ammunition (you never know how long the stuff has been in a store which sells very little of it) which just when phutt.

I am back in La Jolla after a long stay in Europe, mostly London, where the social life seems to be an unending series of luncheons, dinners and so forth. It's a bad place for work and in the winter a tough place for a Californian to live in. There was a cold spell in January which damned near finished me off. By the thermometer it was nothing like as cold as many parts of our country, I think 18 degrees was about the bottom, but it's a kind of cold that gnaws right through you. And the houses are cold. I was finally driven to woolen but not long underwear, and to wear a sweater, what they call a pull-on, under my jacket, and to buy a Norwegian ski cap to keep my ears from dropping off. However I survived and flew back here via New York a few days before my permit expired.

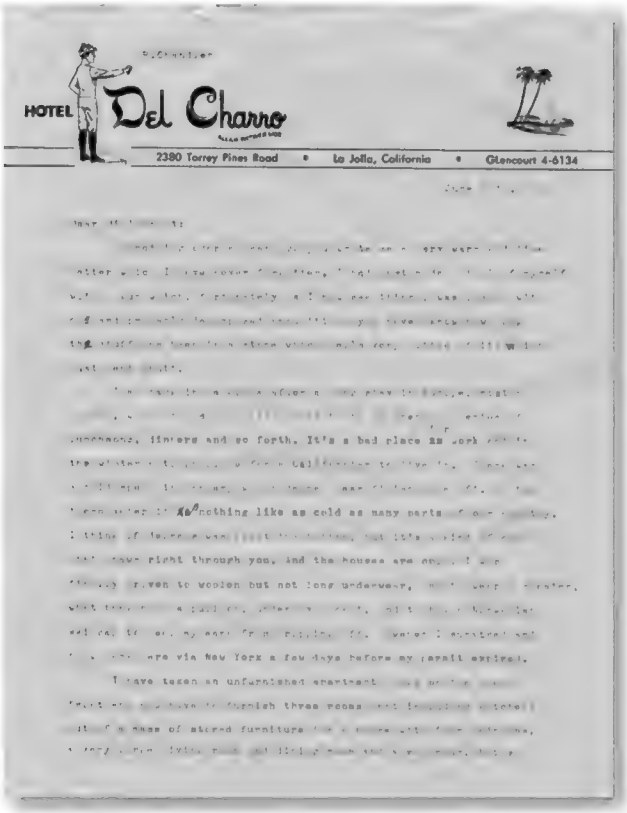
I have taken an unfurnished apartment down on the ocean front and now have to furnish three rooms (not including kitchen) out of a mass of stored furniture for a house with four bedrooms, a very large living room and dining room and a solarium. Not so easy, and not so easy to get rid of what I can't use either. Being alone in the world I have no desire to own a house, but I do hope to work hard to find out whether I still have it. I particularly want to write a play after a while, because it is not too hard to get plays produced in London – there are over forty active theaters – and they will let a show run until it establishes itself, or does not, whereas in New York, if they don't have several weeks sold out in advance, the thing is a flop.

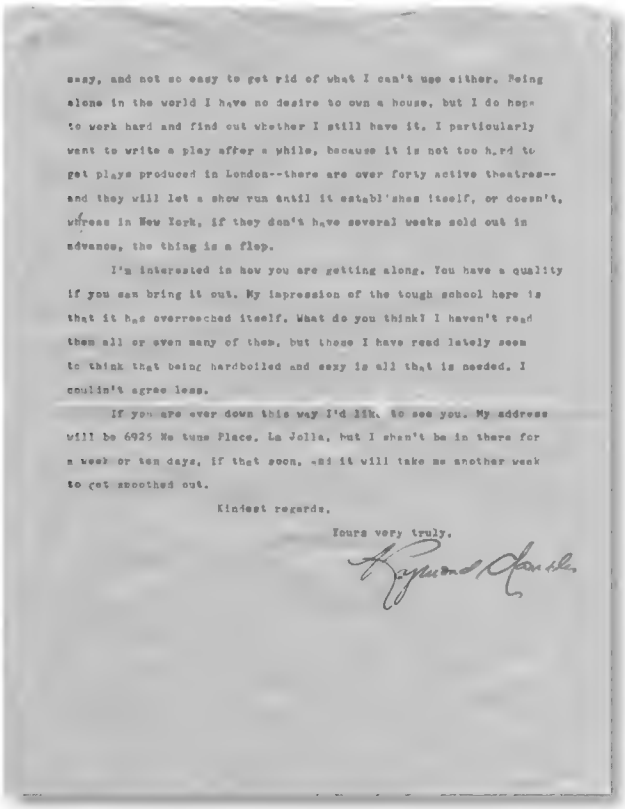
I'm interested in how you are getting along. You have a quality if you can bring it out. My impression of the tough school here is that it has overreached itself. What do you think? I haven't read them all or even many of them, but those I have read lately seem to think that being hardboiled and sexy is all that is needed. I couldn't agree less.

If you are ever down this way I'd like to see you. My address will be 6925 Neptune Place, La Jolla, but I shan't be in there for a week or ten days, if that soon, and it will take me another week to get smoothed out.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly, Raymond Chandler"

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Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Raymond Chandler

After a long and debilitating lung disease, Raymond Chandler's wife of over 30 years, Cissy, died in a La Jolla hospital with her husband at her bedside. The proud man was stricken with grief: *"For thirty years, ten months and four days, she was the light of my life, my whole ambition. Anything else I did was just the fire for her to warm her hands at,"* he later wrote, and spiraled into a depression from which he never quite recovered, and for which alcohol was his only distraction. Four weeks later, he attempted to take his own life with a .38 caliber revolver, but as luck would have it, he missed with the first shot; the remainder of the loads were fouled from age.

For the next few weeks, he recuperated psychologically at a San Diego sanitarium, and upon his release sold his house (*"When I walked through the empty rooms checking the windows and so on I felt a little like the last man on a dead world"*), and made the first of his many extended stays at the Del Charro Hotel. A mood of reflective numbness overwhelmed him, his only escape being Europe where new friends and faces – along with an adoring celebrity following – helped him put his life in Southern California behind him. He began to rebuild his life, and when his British visa expired a year later, he returned to California intent on finishing *Playback*.

A wonderful letter from Chandler, grappling with memories of the most emotionally distressing period of his life. In fine condition. (#)
$9,500.00

Very rare signed cabinet photograph of Russian playwright and author Anton Chekhov

13. CHEKHOV, ANTON PAVLOVICH. 1860-1904. Russian short story writer and playwright. **Rare Cabinet Photograph Signed**, in Cyrillic, 4 in. x 6 ½ in., a seated formal portrait of the writer (by V. Iglovski, Moscow), shown holding his reading glasses in his right hand. Inscribed at the top of the image, *"To Maria Samoylovna Malkina in gratitude for the theater which she built 99 5/v."* It appears that Chekhov has dated the inscription May 5, 1899. The rarity of this signed photograph cannot be overstated. In fine condition. Chekhov signed photographs are exceedingly rare; this fine example, with dark inscription (regarding a new theater!) and bold signature, penned on a large photograph in cabinet format, is especially desirable. (#19485) **$9,500.00**

In an excellent war-date archive, the tightly-knit members of a Pennsylvania family share the horrors and chaos of the Civil War

"Conspiracy and treason is the order of the day. The cotton states are all out but Texas."

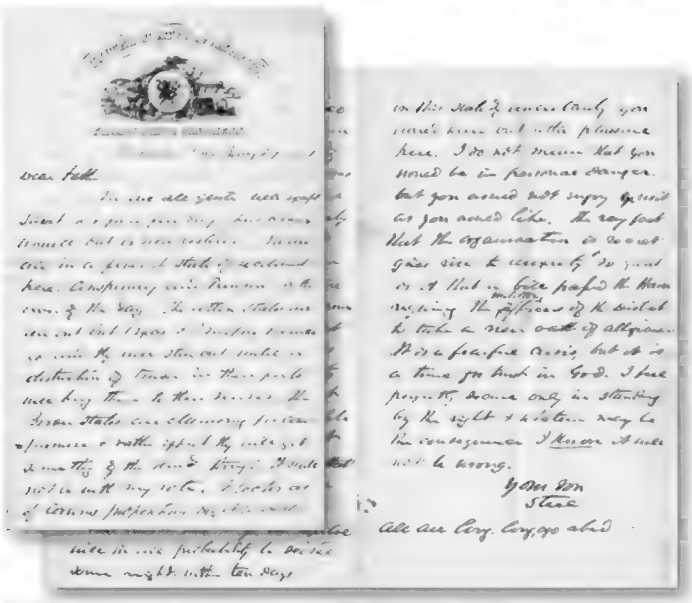
"...most of them buy a thin blouse worn to tatters and many of them have lost the blood from their bare feet on the frozen ground...the dead lay in piles all around the Fort positioned in every conceivable shape and exhibiting such a spectacle as I never wish to see again..."

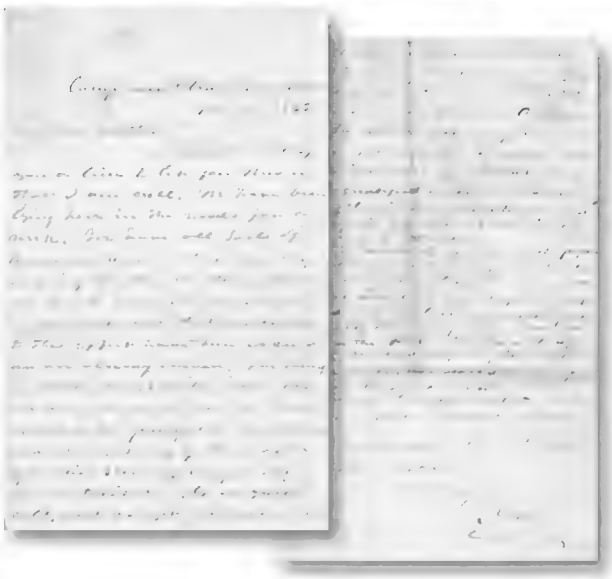
14. [CIVIL WAR]. BLAIR FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA. ARCHIVE OF CIVIL WAR CORRESPONDENCE. The five exceptional Civil War letters in this boutique collection consists of family correspondence written between January, 1861 and December, 1863. The members of this upstanding family from Western Pennsylvania's coal mining country include Samuel Steel Blair of Hollidaysburg, who served in the Civil War Congresses between 1859 and 1863; his letter from January, 1861 dating from the withdrawal of the first Southern states from the Union is included, which he describes in his own words from Washington, D.C. ***"Conspiracy and treason is the order of the day. The cotton states are all out but Texas."***

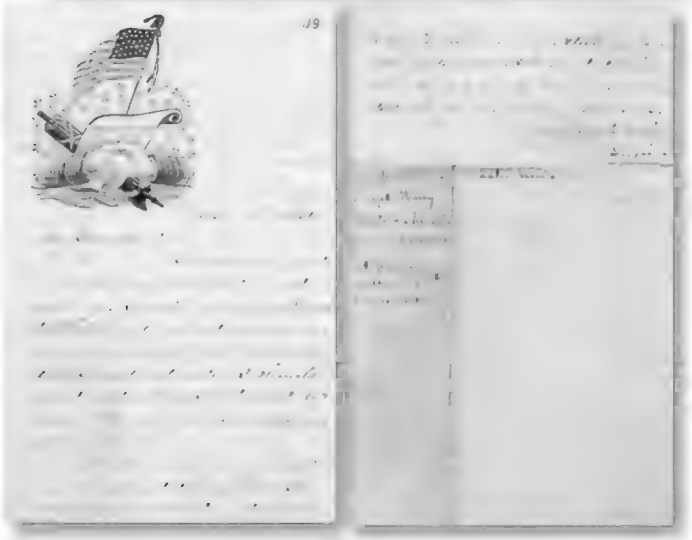
Also included are two letters from John P. Blair, an officer serving with the 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers. His first letter dates from September, 1861, shortly after the organization of his regiment. The second letter was written on Christmas Day, 1863, while the 100th served with the Army of Tennessee; by this time a grizzled veteran and company commander, John Blair describes the sorry state of the men's clothing: ***"...most of them buy a thin blouse worn to tatters and many of them have lost the blood from their bare feet on the frozen ground..."*** In a particularly horrific passage, he describes the sight of the dead at Fort Sanders: ***"...the dead lay in piles all around the Fort positioned in every conceivable shape and exhibiting such a spectacle as I never wish to see again..."***

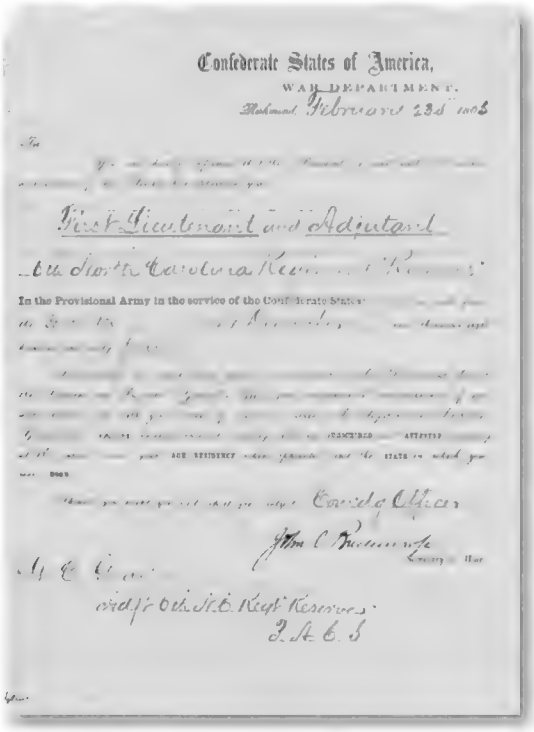
Another letter in this collection is from Eliza Blair, who describes the strong feelings of patriotism and fear that gripped the nation shortly after the war began: ***"It was rumored today that Lincoln was poisoned but I guess there is no truth to it. Mr. McDowell... has favored the secessionists and he was hung yesterday until he was blue and nothing but the entreaties of his wife saved his life..."***

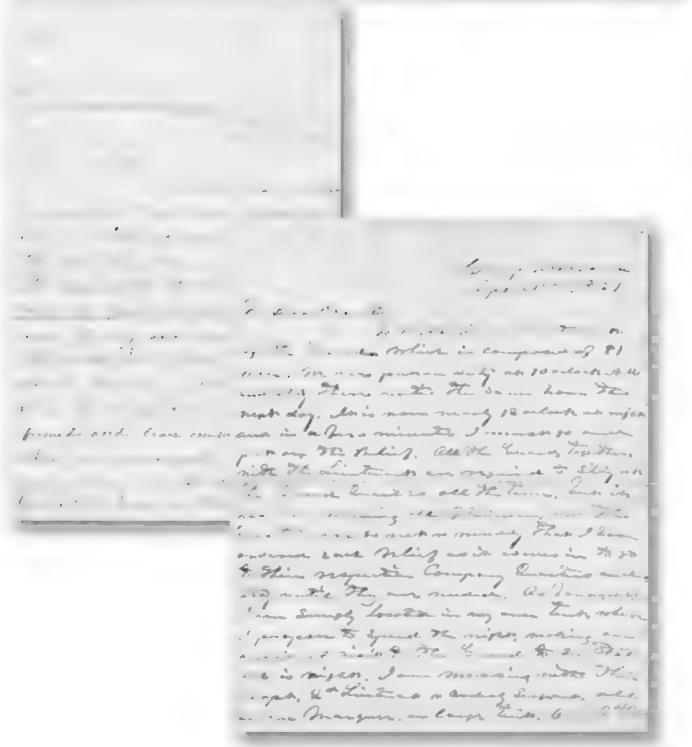
A fascinating glimpse into the lives of several family members and their own unique perspective on those turbulent times. Each letter is in fine condition. Please call for full transcriptions of each of these exceptional letters. (#) The archive: **$2,500.00**








Confederate States of America,
WAR DEPARTMENT.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant
In the Provisional Army in the service of the Confederate States



15. [Civil War]. Breckinridge, John C. 1821-1875. Confederate Army general and CSA Secretary of War. **Civil War-date Appointment Document Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated February 32, 1865 from Richmond, Virginia. The partly-printed document on blue-tinted Confederate paper appoints C. Gray to the rank of First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 6th North Carolina Regiment 'Reserves', to date from December 7, 1864. Signed boldly at the lower right, *"John C. Breckinridge"*. Formerly the Vice President of the U.S. under James Buchanan, Breckinridge was expelled from the U.S. Senate in December, 1862 for supporting the rebellion. He later served in the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of major general, before finishing his Confederate career as acting Secretary of War in the waning days of the conflict. A very nice CSA document, in fine condition.
(#) **$950.00**

Gettysburg hero Joshua L. Chamberlain discusses the final days of Robert E. Lee's army, and the somber surrender ceremony at Appomattox Court House

16. [Civil War]. Chamberlain, Joshua L. Exceptional Typed Letter Signed, Five pages, Quarto, dated may 12, 1802 from Portland, Maine. Written to J.K. Cole of Peabody, MA. In this letter, Chamberlain recounts in wonderful detail the final days of Lee's vaunted Army of Northern Virginia, and the solemn surrender ceremony that later became the subject of his celebrated memoir, The Passing of the Armies. Chamberlain writes (handwritten corrections in **bold**):

"My dear sir:

Your recent letter inquiring about the ceremony, or absence of ceremony, at the final surrender of the arms and colors of General Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, induced me by its earnestness to consult my 'war papers' at my home in Brunswick, which include many memoranda taken at the time, and other collateral testimony. This required me to take some time when I could be at home long enough to reassure myself in regard to the incidents of that occasion. I may be led to give you a wider view of things there than you asked me for; but this will be only to give you a better comprehension of the whole situation.

Our Corps, the Fifth, was with Sheridan & his cavalry trying to pass the flank of Lee's flying troops, and if possible get around the head of his columns of retreat. On the night of the 8th of April General Ord with a portion of the Army of the James joined us, and we pushed for Appomattox Station on the Southside Railroad, where Sheridan had cut off some rebel trains and cut therefore the line of Lee's attempted retreat to North Carolina. Arriving at the Station our whole force pushed to intercept Lee's column, Sheridan striking their advance and checking it at Appomattox Court House. In the developments of the engagement there, I with my command was called to the extreme right of our enveloping lines relieving the cavalry there engaged. From this, the flag of truce that came into our lines came first to me, and was sent by me back towards our left, where my superior commanders were.

The troops of the Army of the James, as I understood, had got across the Lynchburg Pike, thus heading off Lee's retreat in that direction.

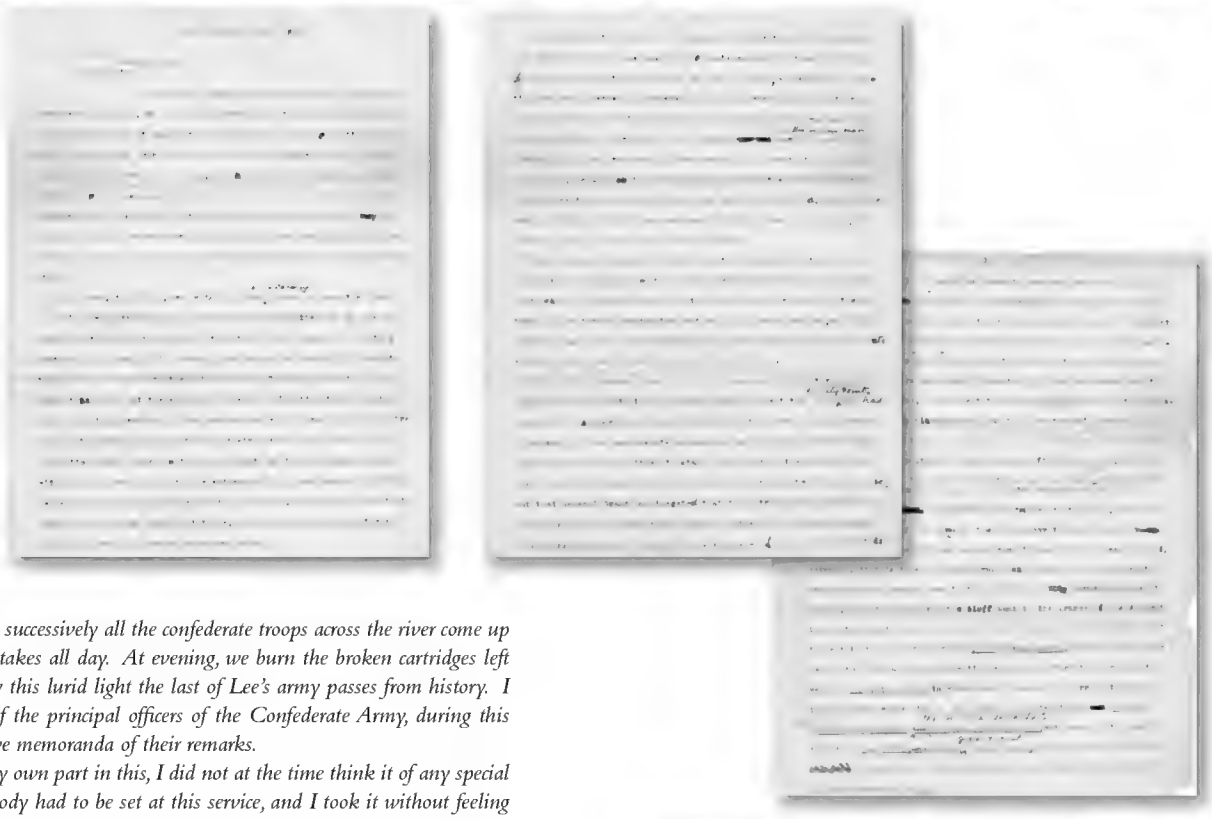
In compliance with the request by the flag of truce, a cessation of hostilities was observed for several hours, until word could be got from Lee in answer to Grant's last summons to surrender, which was sent from the main column of our Army of the Potomac, and was now on the enemy's rear not more than five or six miles from our position across Lee's front. At the close of this truce, Lee and Grant having come up, (each of them through my rear lines, where the round-a-bout roads they had come upon led,) the announcements of Lee's surrender was made, and the troops went into "camp" or bivouac, nearly on their last lines of battle.

The troops were mostly held here for three days, while the various preparations were made were made for the formal surrender. Paroles had to be made out; means for transportation had to be got ready for removing the material to be turned over; rations got up, &c. The rebel cavalry, as I understood, and most of their artillery was disbanded at convenient points without much, if any, formality, on the 11th of April.

On the 10th. however, I was sent for at General Headquarters, and informed by General Griffinthat General Grant had left the field for City Points and had placed the further conclusion of matters in the hands of a commission. He stated that the confederate commanders had earnestly besought that their men might be permitted to stack their arms in their camps where they were, and let our people go over and get them after they had gone, but that General Grant had insisted that their troops should march out in due order and lay down their arms and colors in immediate presence of some representative portion of our troops, which should then guard this material of war until it could be properly removed; and that while due order "solemnity" should be observed, General Griffin wished that nothing should be done to humiliate or unnecessarily wound the feelings of the surrendering army. General Griffin then told me I had been designated to command the "parade" which was to exercise these formalities in our part, when matters were ready. Understanding that the parade was to consist of my command, I then felt that the veteran troops of the Division, should have this place rather than the "new troops" however meritorious; and I asked to be returned to my old command, the Third Brigade of the First Division, which I had commanded after Gettysburg, and which was now composed of the consolidated troops of the whole old Division. This was done; and I resumed command of the Third Brigade on the 10th.

On the 12th the Division was moved to the left, replacing Turner's Division of the Army of the James, near the Court House, to be ready to receive the arms and colors when things were in order for this ceremony. At this time the ground was clear; none of the Confederate army apparently having been in this vicinity. I then formed my line of battle, along the road from the bluff bank of the branch of the Appomattox to the Court House on the left; the line being composed from right to left in the following order: 32nd Massachusetts, (in which were some men of the 18th and 22nd whose time was not out when their regiments went,) the 20th. Maine, in which were a hundred or more of the men of the 2nd Maine whose time of enlistment had not/expired); and the 1st Maine Sharpshooters; the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, 1st, and 16th Michigan, with some of the men of the 4th.; the 118th, and 155th. 83rd.& 91st. Pennsylvania, with some men of the 62nd. and 82nd. I asked that the two brigades I had commanded in this last campaign might be allowed campaign might be brought up in close proximity, and the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the Division, - the 198th. Pennsylvania, and the 185th, 187th, 188th. and the 189th. New York, - were so stationed, but not as part of my line. (Coulter's Brigade of Crawford's Division was ordered up to vicinity with their teamsters to take the surrendered property to Burkesville Junction.) What was the disposition of the other troops of the Corp or of Ord's command, I do not know. The latter soon/after, or just before, went to Lynchburg, as I understood.

The Confederate camp was in plain sight of us across the valley of the Appomattox. We saw them breaking camp, and forming for this last movement. General Gordon led, at the head of his command, composed of several of the remnants of the famous old Rebel Corps. I could not resist the impulse to pay some special attention to such a ceremony, the last token of surrender to the power of the "Union", and I instructed my Colonels to have their men come from the "order arms" to the "shoulder", or "carry", while each division of the Confederates was passing our front. At my bugle-signal this was done. Gordon quickly caught the meaning of this, ad with a graceful salutation himself, gave command to have his own men take the same position of the manual as they passed us. This was done. Arms stacked, colors laid down, each division then passing off to give the paroles prepared by General Shope, asst. Provost Marshall, U.S. Army, and then free to go where they will. Teams coming up mean while to take away the collected material. Major Ashbrook, Ordnance Officer of our Division having



charge of this. Thus successively all the confederate troops across the river come up and pass along. It takes all day. At evening, we burn the broken cartridges left in the street, and by this lurid light the last of Lee's army passes from history. I spoke with many of the principal officers of the Confederate Army, during this ceremony, and I have memoranda of their remarks.

As to my own part in this, I did not at the time think it of any special importance. Somebody had to be set at this service, and I took it without feeling that a special honor was conferred on me. But the fact was worth remembering; and the incident a conspicuous passage.

If I may refer to any corroborative testimony, I could cite from the official report of the Commander of the Fifth Corps, one passage: "In the last engagement at Appomattox Court House, General Chamberlain had the advance, and was driving the enemy rapidly before him when the flag of truce came in".

General Gordon also speaks of my giving them a respectful salute, in his famous lecture, published in the recent collection of American Eloquence.

General Lee, too, refers to my treatment of some war-worn regiment of theirs which begged to be allowed to cut up their old flag and distribute the treasured tokens of service and suffering among their children. This appears, I believe, in the Personal Reminiscences written near the close of his life.

I trust this, too hastily written after all, may not weary you.

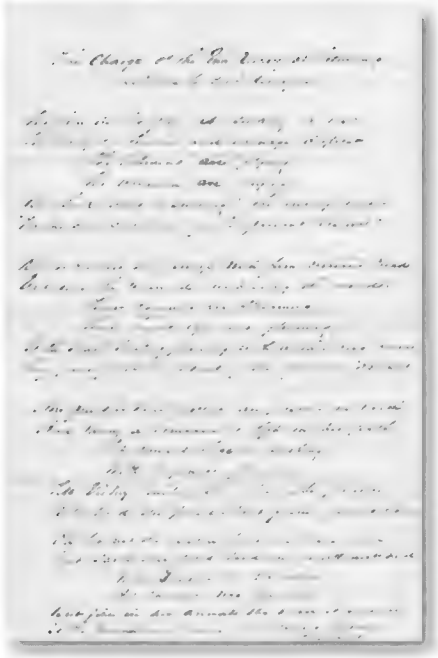
Very truly yours,

Joshua L. Chamberlain"

A proven leader and Gettysburg hero, Joshua Chamberlain was surprised at his selection to command the actual "parade" of surrender at Appomattox Court House, the subject of this exceptional letter. Composed after study of his files at home in Brunswick, ME, the account details action from April 1, 1865 through April 12, which encompasses Chamberlain's support of Sheridan in stopping Lee and his troops, the course of surrender, the arrangements for troop paroles and relinquishing arms, and how the events proceeded. Besides logistics and units involved, it acknowledges the ways in which both he and his superiors sought to establish a sound surrender while showing respect for the Confederate troops and their sacrifices. Besides Generals Lee, Grant, and Sheridan, Chamberlain makes reference to the roles of Confederate Generals E.O.C. Ord and John B. Gordon, and to Union General Charles Griffin. What this review covers in remarkable depth was further developed in his book, The Passing of the Armies, published just after Chamberlain died in 1915. Therein the power of his narrative style distinguishes that work as one of the best Civil War memoirs. This letter preserves an early stage in composing the very heart of that book.

In fine condition. (#24272) **$15,000.00**

In one of the most decisive engagements of the war, the Pennsylvania Reserves drive the Confederates from the Round Tops at Gettysburg



17. [CIVIL WAR]. "THE CHARGE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES AT GETTYSBURG". One page **Handwritten Poem,** written by W.C. Bridges – most likely a Union soldier who was at Gettysburg – and dedicated to **Genl. Samuel W. Crawford** (1829-1892). At the outset of the war, Crawford was stationed at Fort Moultrie, and later at Fort Sumter, being one of the garrison there under Maj. Anderson and having command of a battery during the bombardment. In 1862 he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, and early in 1863 he was placed in command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, then stationed at Washington. He led them at Gettysburg, July 1-3, serving with great bravery and saving the precarious Union position on Little Round Top, at the extreme left flank. In honor of this important battlefield victory, a subordinate has penned this wonderful poem commemorating the moment. In full:

"The Charge of the Penn Reserves at Gettysburg.

Dedicated to Genl. Crawford

The Sun is his glory is sinking to rest.
The Army by legions and carnage ov'rprest.
The columns are flying.
The wounded are dying.
But, hark! What is swelling? The enemy swerves;
'Tis the old Battle shout of the gallant Reserves!

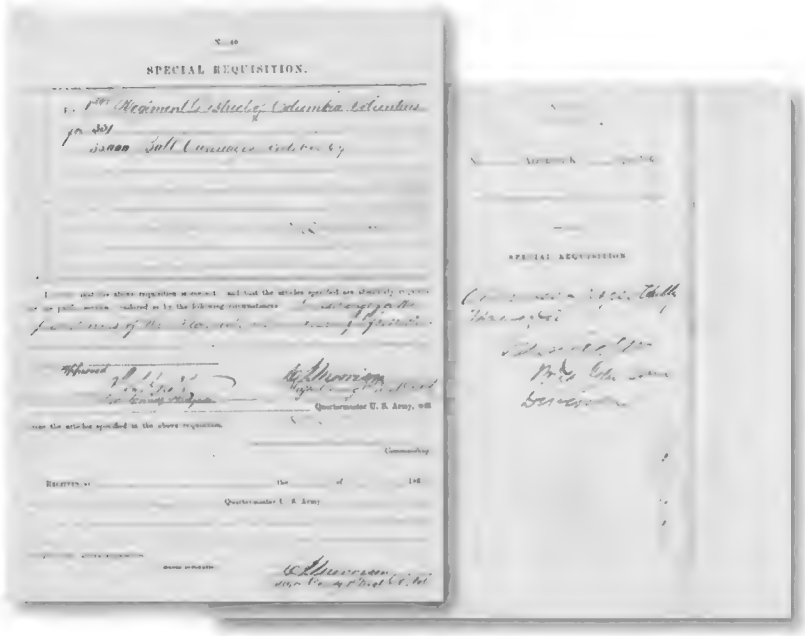
Right onward they sweep with firm measures tread,
Unheeding the wounded, unheeding the dead.
Their banners are streaming.
Their bright eyes are gleaming;
With hearts beating proudly, with unshrinking nerves.
They pour forth the shout of the gallant Reserves.

Now quicken their footsteps are pressing in wrath,
And many a comrade is left in his path;
Yet onward they're dashing,
With bayonets flashing;
'Till Victory smiling o'er those she preserves,
Rolls back the proud shout of shout gallant Reserves.

Oh! Let not the nation forget the brave deeds
That sav'd our lov'd land in her uttermost need;
When Treason so vaunting
His banners was flaunting;
But give in her annals the need it deserves,
To the triumphing charge of the gallant Reserves.

W. C. Bridges"

In fine condition. (#) **$950.00**



18. [CIVIL WAR]. COOPER, JAMES. 1810-1863. Union general. **Official Civil War-date Military Requisition Signed**, One page, Quarto, undated. The order, entitled *"Special Requisition"*, requests *"35,000 Ball Cartridges caliber 69"* for the 1st Regiment of D.C.Volunteers. The cartridges were requested "in exchange for the present arms of the Regiment, which are unfit for service". Signed by Major Charles J. Morrison and Col. James A. Tait (the latter commanding the regiment), and **docketed** on the verso in dark black ink *"approved & respectfully forwarded, James Cooper, Brig. Gen. Com Division"*. The 1st D.C.Volunteers was organized and mustered into U.S. service at Washington, D. C., from July 23 to Oct. 25, 1861, to serve three years, and was later consolidated into a battalion of four companies in accordance with orders from the war department on April 2, 1863. Minor toning and small holes at the center horizontal fold, which does not affect the overall presentation of the document; otherwise, in fine condition. War-date material of James Cooper is uncommon, as he died of natural causes before the war ended on March 28, 1863. (#) **$950.00**

As the election season gets underway in Washington, embittered officer Gen. Abner Doubleday pens a lengthy diatribe against his former commander, General George G. Meade, who passed him over for a Corps command after Gettysburg

20. [Civil War]. Doubleday, Abner. 1819-1893. American general. **Lengthy Civil War-date Autograph Letter** (Unsigned), Fifteen pages, Quarto, dated March 27, 1864 from Washington D.C. Written to Frank W. Ballard, esq. of New York City, who was most likely a reporter for the *New York Tribune*, the newspaper founded by Horace Greeley. With the intention of having his comments published by the *Tribune*, Doubleday assails his former commander, George G. Meade, and defends his battlefield decisions with amazing clarity and accuracy. Doubleday pens (in part):

"Dear Ballard

Yours of yesterday is just received. I am sorry that [John C.] *Frémont intends to run as a separate candidate as it endangers the success of the Union ticket. Events are passing very rapidly however and many political changes will take place in the next three months. I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion Genl. Banks is to be our next President as you say there is little choice between him and L*[incoln].

...It may be very true that if Genl. Meade is a competent officer I am incompetent for we differ widely in our theory of war, he being always in favor of a timid defensive policy and I of a bold attacking one.

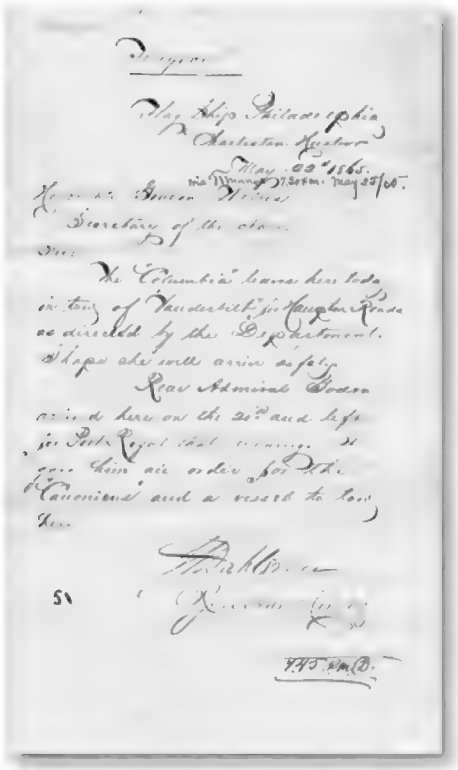
...My own record when truly written will be found fully equal to that of General Meade and I have yet to see the man who has brought any accusation of a wrong movement or a wrong maneuver against me in any battle. But it may be supposed that I lose all coolness and self reliance in action. At the battle of near Gainesville, VA in Popes campaign when suddenly surprised by Stonewall Jackson's Army in the road (after having been officially informed that that Army was at Centerville) I did not run away or counsel a retreat when asked what we ought to do I said storm the enemys batteries and storm them we did and we succeeded in killing and wounding 1000 men including Generals Trimble Taliferro and Ewell the latter losing his leg.

Again at the battle of South Mountain where we fought a vastly superior force under Longsteet himself which force was entrenched behind a natural parapet of rocks the lines were only about forty paces apart. I was on horseback the whole time in the front line.

By quietly ceasing to fire upon the enemy I drew them from their cover to charge us under the impression we were giving way. When they were within 15 paces I gave the order to commence firing in a clear loud voice my whole line rose up and poured in such a destructive volley that the enemy were swept away like chaff. They soon gave up the contest and yielded the field.

I have made a map of the first days operations of the First Corps at the battle of Gettysburg and I shall be most happy to send you a copy with the request that you will submit it to Genl. Fremont and the most eminent Educated Military Cities in New York and I will cheerfully abide their judgment as to whether my maneuvers were correct.

I held the right of the entire Army with 36 pieces of Artillery at Antietam and the left at Fredericksburg against A.P. Hills & Jacksons



Victorious Union Admiral John Dahlgren sends two ships of his blockading fleet home from Charleston Harbor to Washington, each towing a Confederate prize

19. [Civil War]. Dahlgren, John. 1809-1870. Union naval officer. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Folio, dated May 22, 1865. Written to Secretary of the Navy **Gideon Welles**. Titled *"Telegram"* at the head, and written from the *"Flag Ship Philadelphia, Charleston Harbor"*. In full: *"Sir: The 'Columbia' leaves here today in tow of 'Vanderbilt' for Hampton Roads as directed by the Department. I hope she will arrive safely. Rear Admiral Gordon arrived here on the 20th and left for Port Royal that evening. I gave him an order for the 'Canonicus' and a vessel to tow her. J. Dahlgren, Rear Admi Comdg"*. A wonderful handwritten letter from Dahlgren, penned at the conclusion of nearly five long years of war. In fine condition. (#) **$695.00**

Troops & Stewart's Calvary Batteries. My conduct and maneuvers on that occasion were especially commended by Genl Reynolds. Genl Meade appeared to think I had come in command of a Corps for the first time at Gettysburg. The fact is I had been assigned by Genl Reynolds to command his Corps some two weeks previously the latter officer commanding the Right wing of the Army.

I could if necessary give many examples to show the difficult and dangerous operations to me by Genl Reynolds who detested my policies but appreciated my Military services.

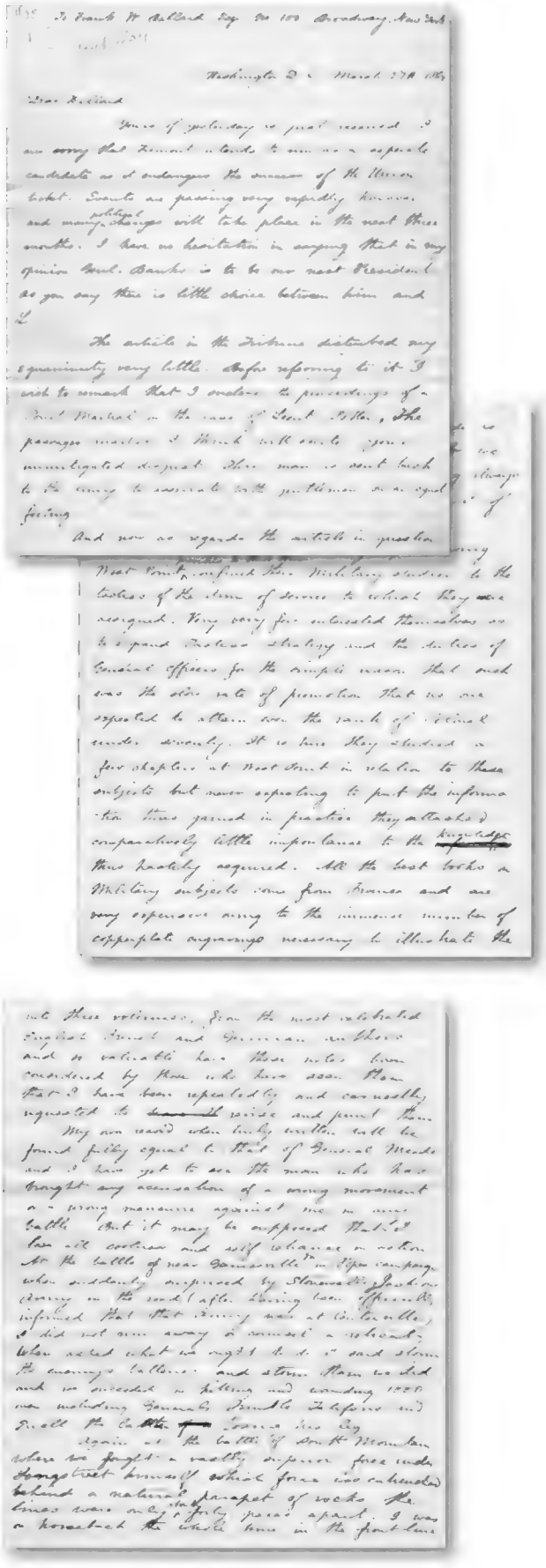
It is somewhat singular that Genl. Meade having put me aside for incompetancy and put Newton at the head of the 1st Corps, French at the head of the 3rd Corps Sykes of the head of the 8th Corps (for these were all Meades appointments and not the Presidents) should have had them all removed and sent West as incompetent. It might lead some people to distrust his judgment.

It is a sufficient answer to the statement that I could not be trusted to command a corps while a battle was raging to say that I did command it at Gettysburg during the worst terrible struggle of the War and that all the maneuvers were successful and resulted in heavy loss to the enemy.

...Genl Reynolds was killed almost at the beginning of the battle and the commander of the 1st Corps fell to me. Genl Meade all this time was at Janeytown some 12 miles off from the battlefield. He learned of Genl Reynolds death at 12 M. and was strongly importuned to ride to the front but refused to do so. There was no fighting anywhere else and no enemy anywhere else but he would not go there nor would he send his Chief of Staff but finally he concluded to send Genl Hancock. At Janeytown Genl Meade issued a ridiculous Circular pleasing it in the power of any Corps Commander at will to fall back on Pope Creek in which case the whole army were also to retreat behind the palladium of this feeble shallow stream.

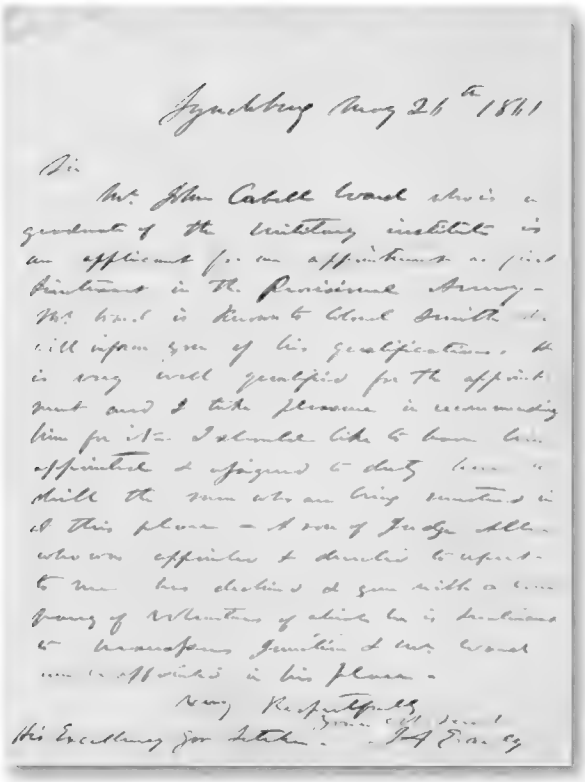
The evidence the Congressional Committee implicates Genl Meade in the most serious manner. It is shown he did not consider Gettysburg a proper place to fight, that the ground was chosen and dispositions for battle were made by our inferior officer that when the victory was fully and fairly won and the most indubitable proofs were given him of the demoralization of the enemy he refused to pursue although Slocum reported that he would be ready in a few hours with fresh supplies of ammunition and provisions for that purpose. It can be shown if it has not been that he refused to allow our batteries to fire on the rebels while they were retreating for fear they might turn and fight us again. That worse than all the rest is the testimony that shows that the changing column of the enemy on the 3rd of July which was as gallantly repulsed by the batteries on the crest of the hill and by my Division forming on its flinch, was utterly cut to pieces. These troops had been acting as the supports to the 125 guns which had been playing on our lives so fearfully. There was thus no body to guard the guns. He delayed reconnoitered and hemmed and hawed over it as long that at last it became too late for the enemy recovered from his stupor and sent troops to withdraw them.

Among the incidents which was brought to Genl Meades notice as evidence of the utter disorder and demoralization of the rebel forces was the fact that two wounded Generals Trimble and Kemper had sent to Meades Head Qrs. for an ambulance to bring them into our lines. It was argued that if the enemy were so used up that they did not even attempt to bring in their wounded Generals that they would be an easy prey to our arms. The evidence of the feeble foolish conduct of Meade at Williamsport ought not perhaps for the honor of our Arms to be made public..."



Much more in this great letter from Doubleday. In fine condition. Please call for a full transcription. (#24297) **$15,000.00**

Item #20

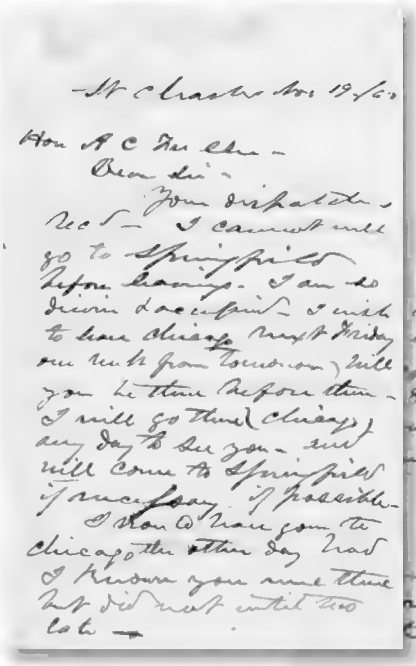


Lynchburg May 26th 1861

Sir

Mr. John Cabell Ward who is a graduate of the Military institute is an applicant for an appointment as first lieutenant in the Provisional Army – Mr. Ward is known to Colonel Smith who will inform you of his qualifications. He is very well qualified for the appointment and I take pleasure in recommending him for it. I should like to have him appointed & assigned to duty here to drill the men who are being mustered in at this place – A son of Judge Allen who was appointed & directed to report to me has declined & gone with a company of volunteers of which he is lieutenant to Manassas Junction & Mr. Ward are be appointed in his place. Very Respectfully Your obt servt JA Early.

His Excellency Gov Letcher



St Charles Nov 19/63

Hon A C Fuller –

Dear Sir –

Your dispatches rec'd – I cannot well go to Springfield before [illegible]. I am so [illegible] & acc[illegible] – I wish to leave Chicago next Friday one week from Tomorrow, will you be there before then – I will go there (Chicago) any day to see you – and will come to Springfield if necessary, if possible. I should have to go Chicago the other day had I known you were there but did not until too late – The Regiment is filling up as rapidly as I expected. Major [John Lourie] Beveridge formerly of the 8th whom I hope you will commission Colonel – is here I will take charge of the Regiment when I leave – Will you please communicate to him any order you wish in relation to the Regiment. Truly yours, J.F. Farnsworth

21. [Civil War]. Early, Jubal A. 1821-1904. American army officer and Confederate general. **Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated May 26, 1861. Written to Governor John Letcher of Virginia. *"Sir, Mr. John Cabell Ward who is a graduate of the Military institute is an applicant for an appointment as first Lieutenant in the Provisional Army – Mr. Ward is known to Colonel Smith who will inform you of his qualifications. He is very well qualified for the appointment and I take pleasure in recommending him for it. I should like to have him appointed & assigned to duty here to drill the men who are being mustered in at this place – A son of Judge Allen who was appointed & directed to report to me has declined & gone with a company of volunteers of which he is Lieutenant to Manassas Junction & Mr. Ward are be appointed in his place. Very Respectfully Your obt servt JA Early."* A 29-year-old teacher, John Cabell Ward enlisted on April 19, 1861 as a sergeant and was mustered into Company 'E', 11th Virginia Infantry. He was promoted to captain on April 26, 1862, and was captured and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and held until December, 1864. According to CSA records, he was not commissioned as a lieutenant by the governor, as requested in this letter from Early. In fine condition with a bright signature. Civil War-date letters of Early are scarce. (#) **$1,950.00**

22. [Civil War]. Farnsworth, John F. 1820-1897. Union general. **Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated November 19, 1863 from St. Charles, Illinois. Written to the Hon. A.C. Fuller. *"Dear Sir – Your dispatches rec'd – I cannot well go to Springfield before* [?]. *I am so* [?] *& acc*[?] *– I wish to leave Chicago next Friday one week from Tomorrow, will you be there before then – I will go there (Chicago) any day to see you – and will come to Springfield if necessary, if possible. I should have to go Chicago the other day had I known you were there but did not until too late – The Regiment is filling up as rapidly as I expected. Major* [John Lourie] *Beveridge formerly of the 8th whom I hope you will commission Colonel – is here I will take charge of the Regiment when I leave – Will you please communicate to him any order you wish in relation to the Regiment. Truly yours, J.F. Farnsworth".* Farnsworth recruited the 8th Illinois Cavalry and the 17th Illinois Infantry, and was shortly thereafter commissioned a brigadier general by the War Department. In command of his brigade at Fredericksburg, he covered the Union army's retreat across the Rappahannock, as described in Alfred Pleasonton's official report: "the cavalry was massed… in rear of the ridge commanding the approaches to the upper bridges. This position was held… until the army had re-crossed the Rappahannock." Farnsworth was compelled to resign in March, 1883 due to injuries received in battle, and then served his state in Congress from 1863 to 1873. John Beveridge, whom Farnsworth recommends for a colonelcy in this letter, was later promoted to brevet brigadier general and also served as governor of Illinois from 1873-77. In fine condition. (#) **$495.00**

Grant's Mississippi Railroad Campaign for Vicksburg ends in disaster after Confederate cavalryman Gen. Earl Van Dorn decimates his supply depot at Holly Springs

23. [Civil War]. Grant, Ulysses S. 1822-1885. 18th President of the U.S. (1869-1877). **Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated December 23, 1862 from *"Head Quarters, Dept. of the Ten*[nessee]*., Holly Springs, Miss."*. Written to Col. **John Van Deusen DuBois**. Grant pens (in full):

"Col.

You will proceed by first train of cars going North from this place to Benton Barracks, Mo. in charge of the prisoners paroled at this place on the 20th inst.

Cause complete rolls to be made of the prisoners on the route there and furnish one copy to the commanding officer at Benton Barracks and send one roll to these Hd. Quarters.

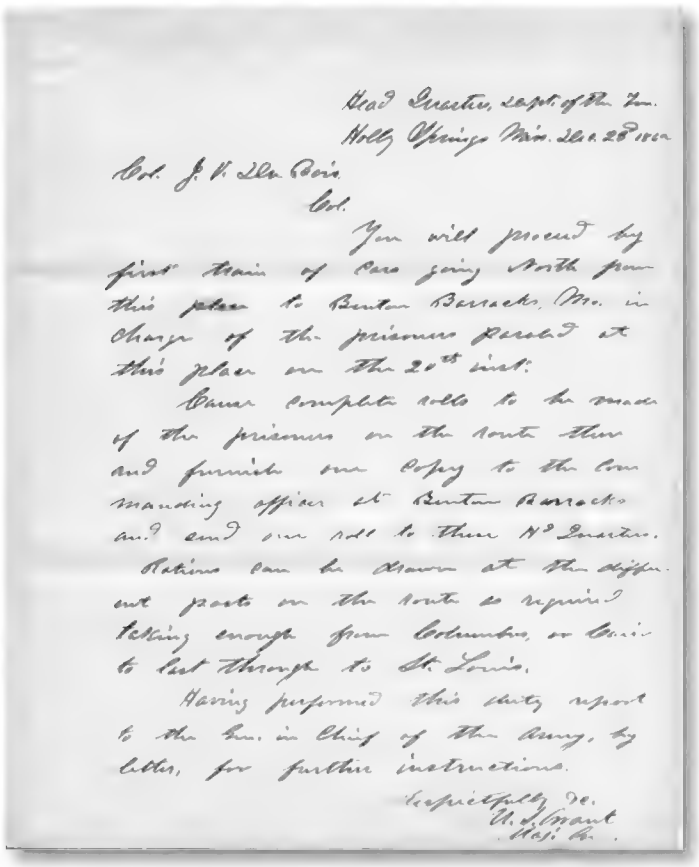
Rations can be drawn at the different posts on the route as required, taking enough from Columbus, or Cairo, to last through to St. Louis.

Having performed this duty report to the Gen in Chief of the Army, by letter, for further instructions.

Respectfully &c.

U.S. Grant

Maj. Gen."



Grant's instructions to take rations *"at the different posts on the route"* was the result of Confederate Gen. Earl Van Dorn's stunning raid on Grant's major supply depot at Holly Springs just three days prior. Though an important supply repository and communication base for his army, Grant almost inexplicably left Holly Springs very lightly defended. The Federal garrison of just 1,500 troops under the command of Col. R.C. Murphy (8th Wisconsin Infantry) had enjoyed a long evening of drink and revelry with the townspeople of the city, and when Van Dorn's cavalry came crashing through in the early morning hours of December 20th, the Yankees were completely surprised.

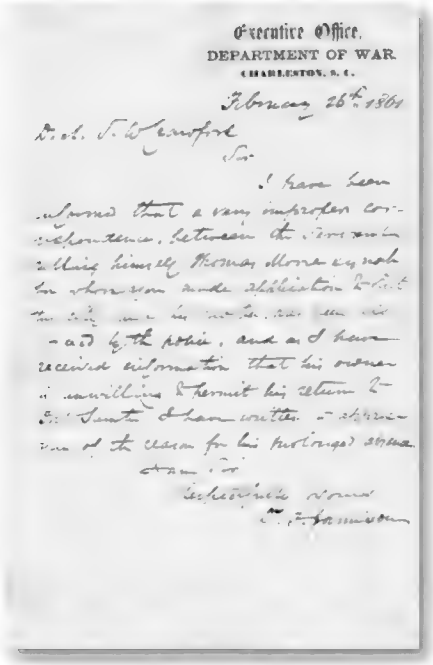
Van Dorn's men burned countless wagons packed with supplies, loaded rail cars, and literally thousands of barrels of Union food supplies. Tons of bacon and hundreds of flour kegs were destroyed, along with barrel after barrel of whiskey – that was poured into the streets to prevent the men from drinking it. Hundreds of bales of cotton (that would be sold to help finance the campaign) were burned in the streets. Next the buildings were torched – including a new Federal hospital. The munitions stores were also set afire, causing huge explosions that broke windows in houses all through town. Van Dorn destroyed every thing that Grant could possible use to sustain his drive towards Vicksburg. A subsequent Federal report listed partial losses to include 5,000 rifles, 2,000 pistols, 100,000 suits of clothes, 5,000 barrels of foodstuffs, $1,000,000 worth of medical supplies, and $600,000 worth of miscellaneous supplies.

Humiliated, Grant was forced to abandon his overland push towards Vicksburg and retreat back to Memphis.

His report of these events of late December was equally as disheartening: *"On the 20th (of December, '62) Van Dorn appeared at Holly Springs… captured the garrison of about 1,500 men commanded by Colonel Murphy… and destroyed all our munitions of war, food and forage… At the same time Forrest got on our line of railroad between Jackson, Tennessee and Columbus, Kentucky, doing much damage to it. This cut me off from all communication with the North for more than a week, and it was more than two weeks before rations or forage could be issued from stores obtained in the regular way. This demonstrated the impossibility of maintaining so long a line of road over which to draw supplies for an army moving in an enemy's country. I determined, therefore, to abandon my campaign into the interior…"*

An excellent one-page ALS dating from the lowest point of Grant's military career and, conversely, the high point of the war for the Confederacy following the victory at Fredericksburg and the effective end of Grant's campaign in the South, stemming from Van Dorn's raid. For his negligence, Col. Murphy was dismissed from the army. Grant nevertheless remained in Lincoln's favor, despite this egregious oversight in defending his communication and supply lines, resulting in a spectacular disaster of extremely high consequence.

In fine condition. (#24261) **$12,500.00**



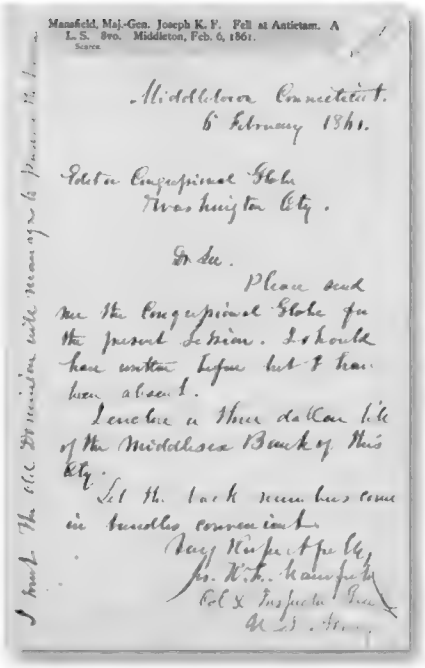
Executive Office.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR
CHARLESTON, S. C.

February 26th 1861

Dr. D. F. Jamison

Sir

I have been informed that a very improper correspondence, between the Servant calling himself Thomas Moore Lynch whom you made application to visit this city, and his mother has been discovered by the police. And as I have received information that his owner is unwilling to permit his return to Fort Sumter, I have written to apprise you of the reason for his prolonged absence. I am Sir, Respectfully yours, D. F. Jamison



Mansfield, Maj.-Gen. Joseph K. F. Fell at Antietam. A L. S. 8vo. Middleton, Feb. 6, 1861.

Middletown Connecticut
6 February 1861.

Editor Congressional Globe
Washington City.

Dr Sir.

Please send me the Congressional Globe for the present Session. I should have written before but I have been absent.

I enclose a three dollar bill of the Middlesex Bank of this City.

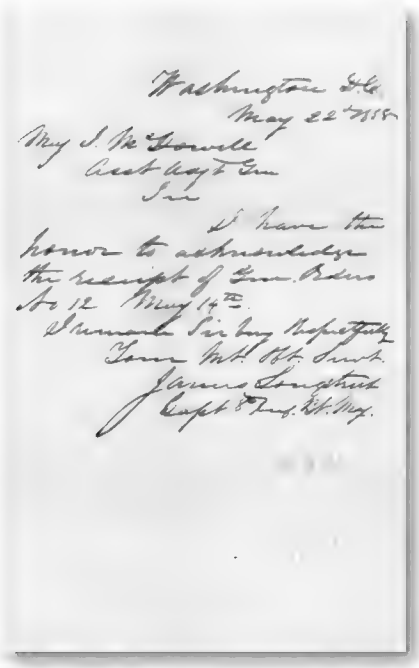
Let the back numbers come in bundles convenient.

Very Respectfully
Jos. K.F. Mansfield
Col & Inspector Gen
U.S. Army.

In February, 1861, South Carolina secession leader David Jamison writes that a slave owner is unwilling to let his slave return to Fort Sumter

24. [Civil War]. Jamison, David F. 1810-1864. South Carolina politician. In December of 1860, Jamison was elected president of the South Carolina Secession Convention, which voted to take the state out of the Union. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on *"Executive Office, Department of War, Charleston, S.C."* letterhead stationery. Dated February 26, 1861. *"Sir: I have been informed that a very improper correspondence, between the Servant, calling himself Thomas Moore Lynch, for whom you made application to visit this city, and his mother, has been discovered by the police. And as I have received information that his owner is unwilling to permit his return to Fort Sumter, I have written to apprise you of the reason for his prolonged absence. I am Sir, Respectfully yours, D.F. Jamison"*. An interesting association between the leader of the Secession Convention, Fort Sumter, and the main cause of war between the states – slavery. Minor archival tape reinforcement to the edges; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$695.00**

26. [Civil War]. Mansfield, Joseph K.F. 1803-1862. Union Army general, killed in action at the Battle of Antietam. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated February 6, 1861 from Middleton, Connecticut. Written to the Editors of the Congressional Globe in Washington. *"Dr. Sir, Please send me the Congressional Globe for the present session. I should have written before but I have been absent. I enclose a three dollar bill of the Middlesex Bank of this City. Let the back numbers come in bundles convenient. Very Respectfully, Jos. K.F. Mansfield, Col & Inspector Genl., U.S. Army."* At the Battle of Antietam, where he was at the head of his corps, he was mortally wounded early in the day while cheering on his troops in a charge, and he died on the battlefield, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 18, 1862. Due to his early death, Mansfield's letters are quite rare. (#) **$950.00**



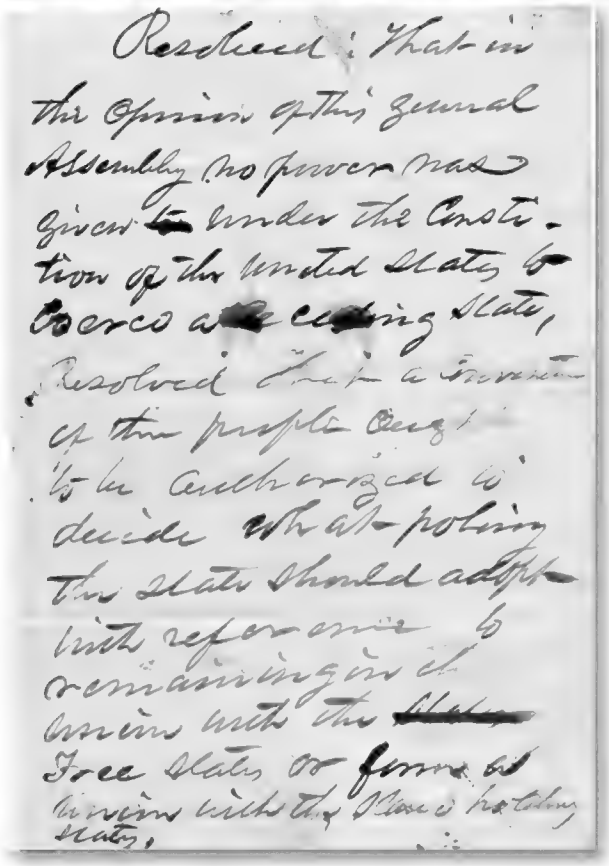
Washington D.C.
May 22nd 1858

Maj I McDowell
Asst Adjt Gen
Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Gen. Orders No 12 May 14th.

I remain Sir very Respectfully
Your Mst Obt Servt
James Longstreet
Capt 8th Inf. Bt. Maj.

25. [Civil War]. Longstreet, James. 1821-1904. American army officer and Confederate general. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated May 22, 1858 from Washington, D.C. Written to Maj. Irvin McDowell, who later rose to the rank of Major General during the Civil War. *"Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Gen. Orders No. 12, May 14th. I remain Sir very Respectfully Your Most. Obt. Servt., James Longstreet, Capt. 8th Inf. Bt. Maj."* A handsome letter from Longstreet, who would later fight against McDowell and the Federal army during the Civil War. A great pre-war association. In fine condition. (#) **$695.00**


Resolved: That in
the Opinion of this General
Assembly no power was
given under the Consti-
tution of the United States to
Coerce a seceding State,
Resolved that at a Convention
of the people ought
to be authorized to
decide what policy
the State should adopt
with reference to
remaining in the
Union with the
Free States or form a
Union with the Slave holding
States,

North Carolina ponders secession from the Union in January, 1861

27. [Civil War]. North Carolina Secession Resolutions, One page, Quarto, on blue-tinted and blue-lined paper, dated January 17, 1861. This manuscript documents the North Carolina General Assembly's discussion of secession from the United States in the earliest days of the Confederate movement then sweeping through the Southern states. In large script penned in very dark ink, a secretarial hand has written (in full):

> *"Resolved: That in the opinion of this general Assembly no power was given under the Constitution of the United States to coerce a seceding state, Resolved that at Convention of the people ought to be authorized to decide what policy the state should adopt with reference to remaining in the Union with the Free States or form a Union with the Slave holding states."*

And on the verso:

> *"Resolutions*
>
> *Jan. 17th 1861"* with additional docket and clerk's signature.

Docketed on the overleaf:

> *"Taken from the Hall of Records, Raleigh N.C. on the 15th day of April 1865 by Capt. S.B. Wheeler, A.A.A.G. 3d Brigade, 2d Div., 20 AC"*

This important manuscript was recovered by a Union army officer on the very day of Lincoln's assassination, the final act of the four-year Civil War, and just as Sherman's army was playing out the final chapter in the Carolinas.

North Carolina played only a minor role in the secession drama of 1860 and early 1861, and was not a party to the organization of the Confederacy in Montgomery, February 1861. Union sentiment was strong in the state and the general populace favored a watch-and-wait policy. But the masses did not approve of the use of force to bring the seceded states back into the Union, and, mid-April 1861, when President Lincoln asked for troops to fight the Confederacy, the great majority of North Carolina's "Unionists or conservatives" turned into "secessionists or radicals."

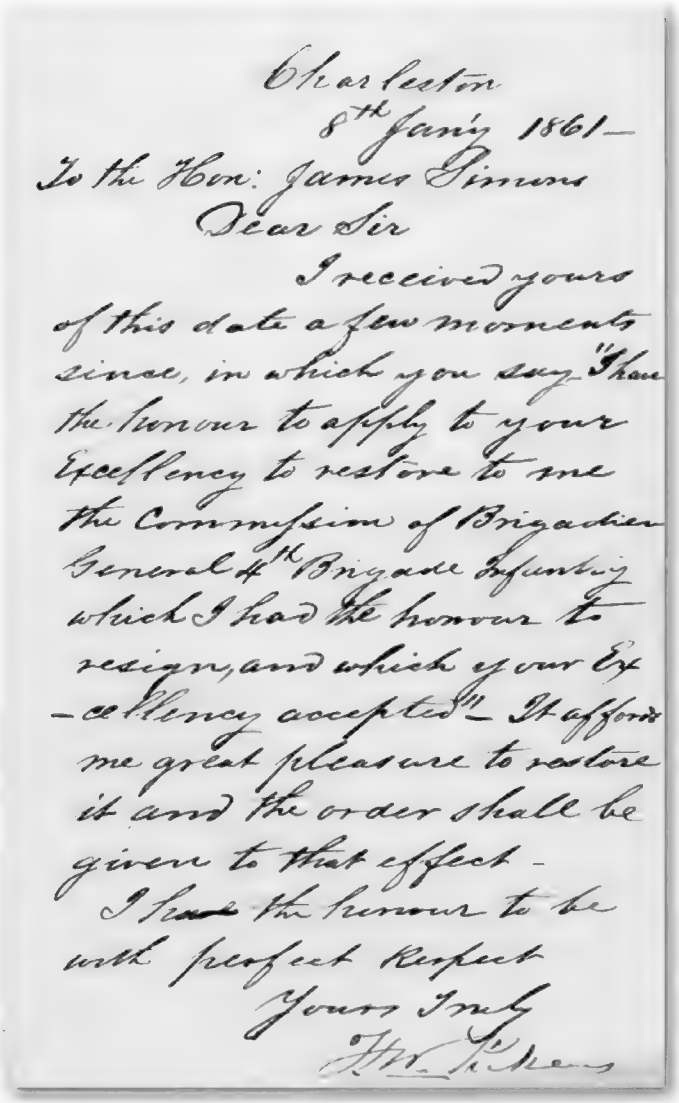
The state seceded on May 20, 1861 and joined the Confederacy.

A wonderful document ripe with Civil War history, from the earliest days of the crisis through the final chapter of the war. Archival tape repair on verso; otherwise in fine condition. (#24304) **$19,500.00**

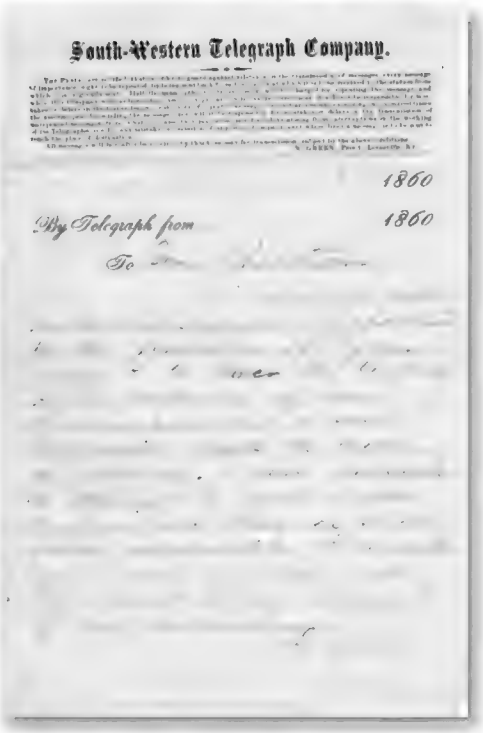
Gov. Pickens of South Carolina re-instates the commission of Gen. James Simons, Fourth Brigade of Charleston (SC Militia), as a loyalist to the Southern cause shortly after the secession of his state.

The very next day, Simons would fire the first shots of the Civil War against the Federal relief ship, the *Star of the West*

28. [CIVIL WAR]. PICKENS, FRANCIS W. 1805-1869. American politician, served as governor of South Carolina from 1860-62. **Historic Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated January 8, 1861 from Charleston, SC. Written to Brig. Gen. James Simons. In full: *"Dear Sir, I received your of this date a few moments since, in which you say 'I have the honour to apply to your Excellency to restore to me the Commission of Brigadier General 4th Brigade Infantry which I had the honour to resign, and which your Excellency accepted'. It affords me great pleasure to restore it and the order shall be given to that effect. I have the honour to be with perfect respect, Yours truly, F.W. Pickens"*. Of the South Carolina State militia, the largest organized body was the Fourth Brigade of Charleston, commanded by Brig. Gen. James Simons. This body of troops was well organized, well drilled and armed, and was constantly under the orders of the governor and in active service from the 27th of December, 1860, to the last of April, 1861. Some of the commands continued in service until the Confederate regiments, battalions and batteries were organized and finally absorbed all the effective material of the brigade. Distinguished officers of this brigade included Col. James Johnson Pettigrew (later Brig. Gen. CSA), in command of the First Regiment of Rifles. Having his commission "restored" as a Secessionist in service of his state, Simons was in command of the Fourth Brigade on Morris Island during first attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. Just one day after the date of this letter (on January 9, 1861), Simons accepted orders from Pickens authorizing him to fire upon the *Star of the West*, the ship sent to relieve Maj. Anderson at Fort Sumter, which prevented the ship from passing, and constituted the very first shots of the war. Anderson protested this hostile action to Gov. Pickens, but Pickens replied that the sending of reinforcements would be considered a hostile act as South Carolina was now independent, and that attack must be repelled. In fine condition. (#) **$9,500.00**



Charleston
8th Jany 1861—
To the Hon: James Simons
Dear Sir
I received yours
of this date a few moments
since, in which you say "I have
the honour to apply to your
Excellency to restore to me
the Commission of Brigadier
General 4th Brigade Infantry
which I had the honour to
resign, and which your Ex
-cellency accepted"— It affords
me great pleasure to restore
it and the order shall be
given to that effect -
I have the honour to be
with perfect Respect
Yours Truly
F.W. Pickens


South-Western Telegraph Company.

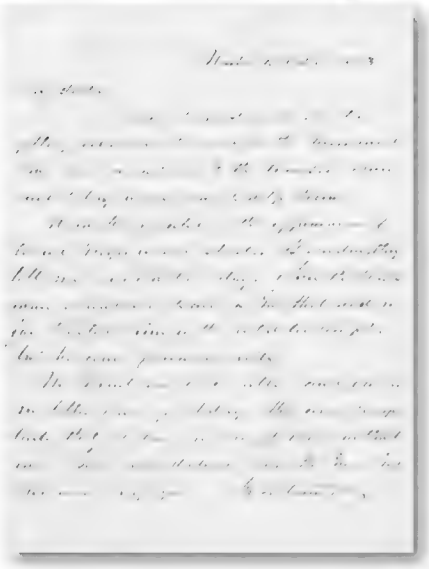
1860

By Telegraph from 1860

To

Confederate General Leonidas K. Polk oversees the troop movements of Generals B.F. Cheatham and Gideon J. Pillow

29. [Civil War]. Polk, Leonidas. 1808-1864. Confederate Army general. Previous to his Civil War career, he served as an ordained minister and Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on *"South-Western Telegraph Company"* letterhead, written in pencil to Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham. Undated, though the printed date *"1860"* is not accurate, as Polk did not join the Confederate Army until June of 1861, when he was commissioned a major general. He was promoted to lieutenant general in October of 1862. *"I hope you will make satisfactory disposition of the probation of your force & to cover the landing of the balance of Gen. Pillow's command & send the boats back as soon as possible. I now proceed to Nau City – to make such disposition there as shall seem advisable. You will communicate with me at that point when notified of my arrival. L. Polk"*. Polk was killed in action on Pine Mountain, Georgia on June 14, 1864, when a cannon shot ripped through his chest and, in the words of his son, "opening a wide door, let free that indomitable spirit". It is rumored that the Illinois soldier who fired the cannon that hit Polk was so distraught that he had killed such a fine man that he committed suicide. Gen. William T. Sherman was not nearly as moved. In a tersely worded statement to Halleck, he wrote "We killed Bishop Polk yesterday and have made good progress today…" In fine condition. (#) **$2,500.00**



George Stearns – one of the "Secret Six" who helped finance and implement John Brown's historic raid on Harper's Ferry – is thrilled to see a regiment of U.S. Colored Troops march through the city of Nashville

30. [Civil War]. Stearns, George. 1809-1867. American abolitionist. **Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated October 3, 1863 from Nashville. Writing to his wife, Mary Elizabeth Preston, Stearns pens (in full):

"My darling

I have been at work all day getting volunteers to work for the Government. They need a railroad to the Tennessee River and it lays in my way to help them.

Nashville is excited by the appearance of Colored Troops in the Streets. Yesterday, they tell me was a historic day. when the black man volunteered to aid a Gvt. that had so far treated him with brutal contempt, but he comes forward willing.

No Mail east of Louisville, and of course no letter from you today. They came so regularly that, I don't feel myself whole without one. Good night darling. May the Great God bless and keep you.

Geo. L. Stearns"

In the aftermath of John Brown's daring raid on Harper's Ferry, Stearns appeared for questioning before the Mason committee of the Senate that was investigating the conspiracy; however, the government took no further action against him.

During the Civil War, Stearns recruited many negro soldiers for the 54th and 55th Massachusetts regiments, especially from the middle and western states. So satisfactory were his efforts that in the summer of 1863 Secretary Stanton commissioned him as major with headquarters in Philadelphia, and directed him to recruit colored regiments for the Federal government. A few months later he was sent to Nashville, where he successfully continued his work until a misunderstanding with Stanton led him to resign from the army early in 1864.

A great letter from Stearns regarding the recruitment of black soldiers in Tennessee. In fine condition. (#) **$2,500.00**

As the Southern states begin to secede, Gen. Winfield Scott reacts swiftly to the impending threat and calls for the celebrated Seventh Regiment of New York Militia, one of the very first regiments to serve during the Civil War, to come to the defense of Washington

31. SCOTT, WINFIELD. 1786-1866. American army officer. **Historic Military Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated January 19, 1861, from Washington. Written to Maj. Gen. Charles W. Sandford (1796-1878). In this letter, Scott identifies the threat to the thinly-protected capital, and asks specifically for the Seventh New York State Militia, one of the best-trained and outfitted peace-time regiments in the country. The letter reads (in full):

> *"I have written to his Excellency Governor Morgan, on the subject referred to in your letter, and took the liberty of advising him to confer with you upon the subject of organization. I quote, for your information, the first two paragraphs of that letter, as follows: 'I am very sure that the President* [Buchanan]*, as yet, has not seriously thought of calling for volunteers of militia from any quarter beyond this district, & to maintain the peace here, the local militia, the constabulary & some 700 regulars – including three companies of horse or flying artillery are at present, deemed sufficient. Perhaps, no regiment or company can be brought here, from a distance, without producing hurtful jealousies in this vicinity. If there be an exception, it is the 7th Infantry, of the City of New York, which has become somewhat national, & is held, deservedly, in the highest respect from its escorting the remains of President Monroe from New York to Richmond & its presence at the inauguration of the statues of the Father of his country in Washington."* In Scott's hand: *"I remain, my dear General, Very truly yrs, Winfield Scott"*

THE SEVENTH NEW YORK STATE MILITIA AND THE DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON

This famous regiment of New York city dates its origin from April, 1806, when Companies A, B, C and D, were organized at the time of the excitement created by the British firing on American vessels off Sandy Hook.

At the beginning of 1861, it was known as one of the best appointed and drilled militia regiments then in existence. It was composed of excellent men and equipment, all its members being young men engaged in active business pursuits in NYC, and was the first New York regiment to leave for the front.

Its departure for Washington, April 19, 1861 – albeit some three months after Scott's initial request in this letter, due most likely to indecision on behalf of President Buchanan – was attended by scenes of great excitement and enthusiasm, its line of march through the streets of New York met with wild cheers and shouts of encouragement from the citizens. Speaking of the National Guard regiments furnished by New York, Fox writes in his Regimental Losses in the Civil War, that:

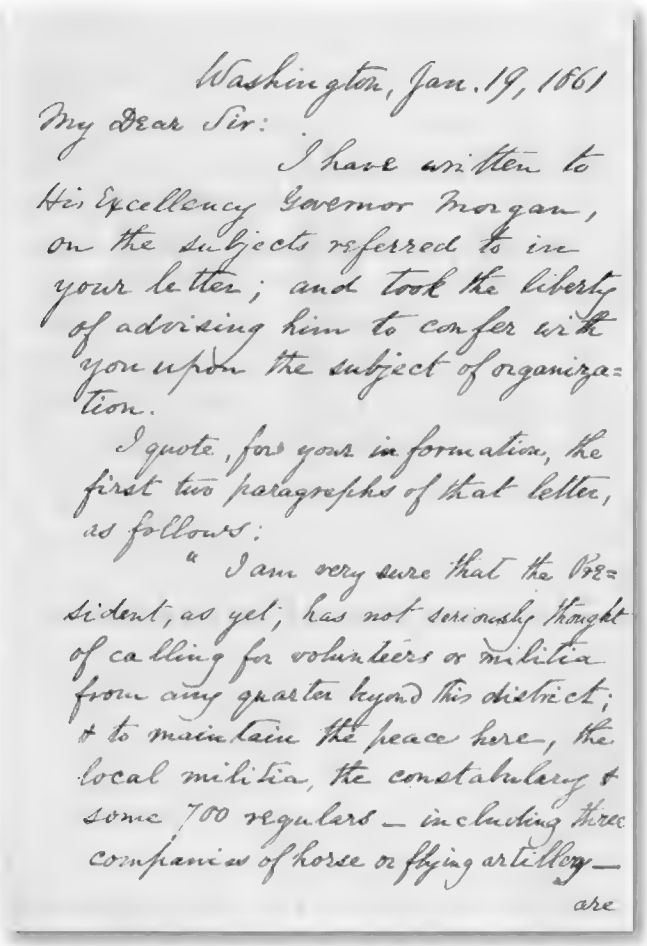
> *"Of these troops, the 7th regiment, National Guard – or 7th Militia, as it was called – was particularly conspicuous by the surprising celerity with which it went to the front in time of need; by its superior drill and equipment; and by the high standard of personal character which marked its rank and file.*
>
> *When the war broke out it was among the very first to take the field, leaving New York with 991 officers and men, and by its timely arrival at Washington contributed largely to the relief of the threatened capital. This, its first enlistment, was for 30 days.*
>
> *It volunteered again in May, 1862, for three months; and again in June, 1863, for one month. But the 7th rendered a far greater and more valuable service to the country by the large number of efficient and well-drilled soldiers, which went from its ranks to accept commissions in the new volunteer regiments.*
>
> *The volunteers were lacking in drill and military experience; the proficiency of the 7th was well known and membership in its ranks was a guarantee of character. Hence the volunteer service made such demands on it for officers that 603 men of this regiment were commissioned in other commands during the war. It was the West Point of the New York volunteer service."*

News of the riot in Baltimore, in which some of the soldiers of the 6th Massachusetts were killed, was received before the regiment left New York, and the members were each provided with 48 rounds of ball-cartridge. On reaching Philadelphia orders were received to deviate from the route through Baltimore, as it was highly important that the regiment should reach Washington as soon as possible.

It moved by rail as far as Perryville and then by steamer to Annapolis, and made the toilsome march to Washington in company with the 8th Massachusetts. It reached the capital on the April 26th, and was at once mustered into the U.S. service for 30 days. It crossed the Potomac with the first troops, when Alexandria and Arlington Heights were occupied; assisted in the construction of Fort Runyon; served at Washington until the expiration of its term, and was mustered out at New York city, June 3, 1861.

On the day before it left the capital, an order was issued from the war department, of which the following is an extract:

> *"It is the desire of the war department, in relinquishing the services of this gallant regiment, to make known the satisfaction that is felt at the prompt and patriotic manner in which it responded to the call for men to defend the capital, when it was believed to be in peril, and to acknowledge*



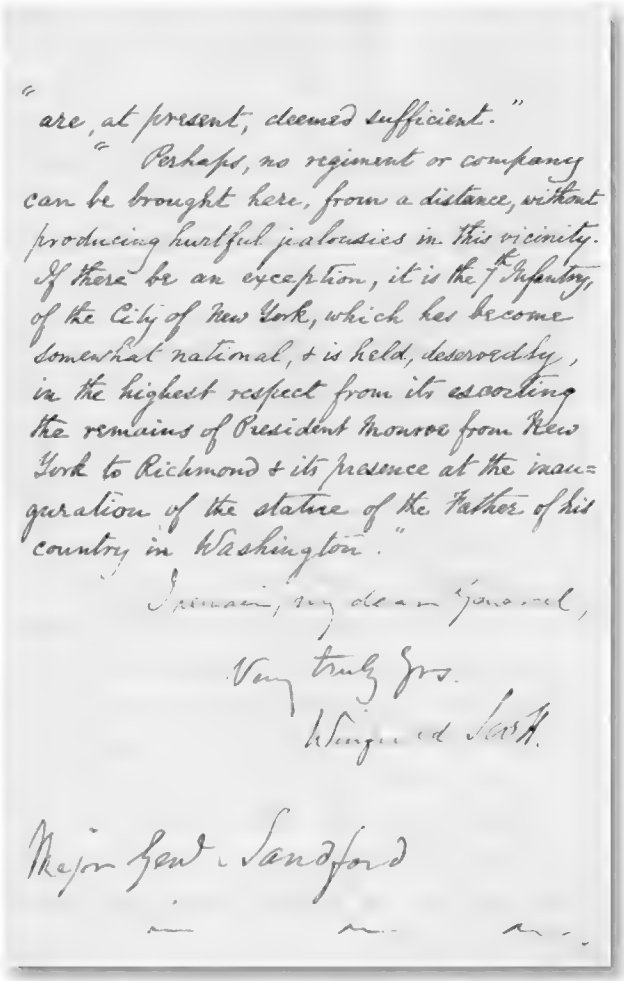
Washington, Jan. 19, 1861

My dear Sir:

I have written to his Excellency Governor Morgan, on the subjects referred to in your letter; and took the liberty of advising him to confer with you upon the subject of organization.

I quote, for your information, the first two paragraphs of that letter, as follows:

"I am very sure that the President, as yet, has not seriously thought of calling for volunteers or militia from any quarter beyond this district; & to maintain the peace here, the local militia, the constabulary & some 700 regulars — including three companies of horse or flying artillery — are



"are, at present, deemed sufficient."

"Perhaps, no regiment or company can be brought here, from a distance, without producing hurtful jealousies in this vicinity. If there be an exception, it is the 7th Infantry, of the City of New York, which has become somewhat national, & is held, deservedly, in the highest respect from its escorting the remains of President Monroe from New York to Richmond & its presence at the inauguration of the statue of the Father of his country in Washington."

I remain, my dear General,

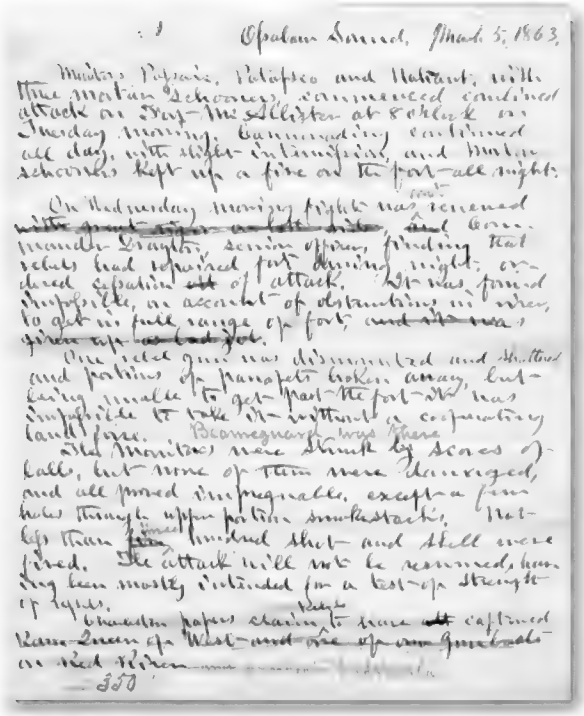
Very truly Yrs.

Winfield Scott

Major Genl. Sandford

the important service which it rendered by appearing here in an hour of dark and trying necessity. The time for which it had engaged has now expired. The service which it was expected to perform has been handsomely accomplished, and its members may return to their native city with the assurance that its services are gratefully appreciated by all good and loyal citizens, whilst the government is equally confident that when the country again calls upon them, the appeal will not be made in vain to the young men of New York."

A superb military letter from Winfield Scott of immense historical significance. In fine condition. Worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of Civil War manuscripts. (#) **$12,500.00**



DESPITE A SUSTAINED HEAVY BOMBARDMENT FROM UNION IRONCLADS, THE BATTERIES AT FORT MCALLISTER, GEORGIA HAVE EMERGED ALMOST WHOLLY INTACT AFTER A RARE LAND-SEA BATTLE INVOLVING IRONCLAD SHIPS

"Monitors Passaic, Patapsco and Nahant, with three mortar schooners, commenced combined attack on Mort McAllister at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Cannonading continued all day, with slight intermission, and mortar schooners kept up a fire on the fort all night…"

32. [CIVIL WAR]. UNION NAVY BATTLE REPORT, One page, Quarto, being a draft of the official report of the engagement, dated March 5, 1863 from Ossabow Sound, Georgia, opposite the Confederate stronghold at Fort McAllister, just south of Savannah. Two days earlier, ships of the Union naval blockade at Savannah made a gallant attempt to reduce Fort McAllister and compel its surrender, recounted in this detailed report. With numerous cross-outs and edits, the report reads (in full):

"Ossabow Sound [Georgia], *March 5, 1863*

Monitors Passaic, Patapsco and Nahant, with three mortar schooners, commenced combined attack on Mort McAllister at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Cannonading continued all day, with slight intermission, and mortar schooners kept up a fire on the fort all night.

On Wednesday morning fight was not renewed ~~with great vigor on both sides, and~~ Commander Drayton, senior officer finding that rebels had repaired fort during night, ordered cessation of attack. It was found impossible, on account of obstructions in river, to get in full range of fort, ~~and it was given up as a bad job.~~

One rebel gun was dismounted and shattered, and portions of parapets broken away, but being unable to get past the fort it was impossible to rake it without a cooperating land force. [In pencil:] *Beauregard was there*

The monitors were struck by scores of balls, but none of them were damaged, and all proved impregnable, except a few holes through upper portion smokestacks not less than three hundred shot and shell were fired. The attack will not be resumed, having been mostly intended for a test of strength of vessels.

~~Charleston papers claim Rebels to have captured Ram Queen of West — and one of our gunboats on Red River and gunboat Indianola~~.

THE UNION NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MCALLISTER, GEORGIA ON MARCH 3, 1863

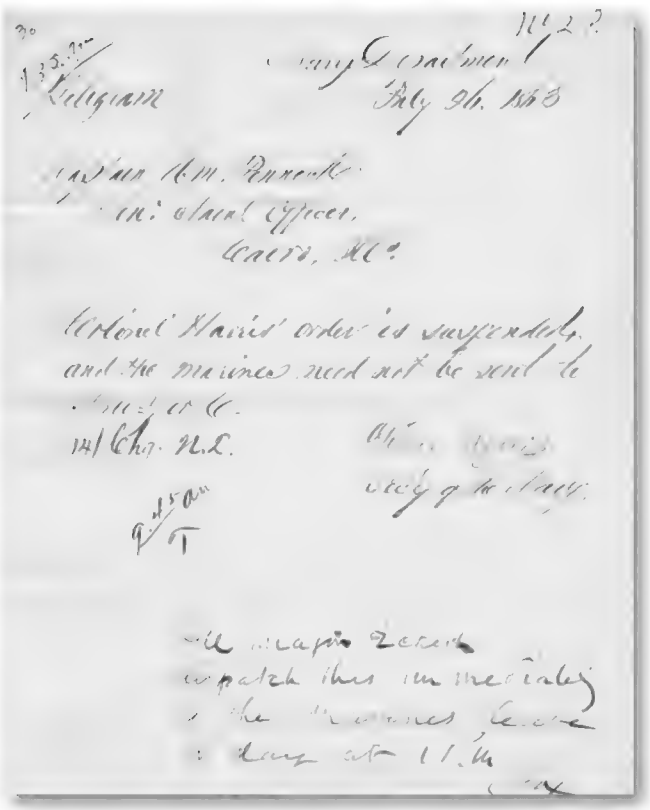
During the final days of February, 1863, Federal naval commanders ordered three additional ironclads from Port Royal, South Carolina to join in the bombardment of Fort McAllister, Georgia. Increased Union presence brought rumors of a Federal invasion in Savannah, but the activity was directed towards the destruction of Fort McAllister. Joining the monitor *Montauk* were the first-in-class *Passsaic*, *Nahant*, and the *Patapsco*. The three ironclads steamed up the river with the *Passaic* in the lead, laid anchor, and commenced firing at 8:40am.

Fort McAllister had already fired a couple of initial volleys. Fire from the Federal ironclads was extremely destructive, creating huge gaps in various walls of the fort, and a number of Rebel cannon were damaged in the onslaught. Some were repaired and returned to service, and others were simply withdrawn. From the shore opposite Fort McAllister the Hardwicke Mounted Rifles attempted to pick off sailors and gunners, but their fire was not effective.

After nearly eight hours of naval bombardment, the ironclads withdrew. This had been the toughest of all the attacks, with shells reigning upon the fort, rendering large gaps in McAllister's defenses. Once the Federal vessels left, the troops, aided by slave labor, repaired the walls and cannon. However, Fort McAllister no longer interested the Federal troops, and the ironclads made their way north to attack the defenses of Charleston.

As attacks on Fort McAllister became less likely, troops, weapons and material were moved to places the Confederacy deemed more important. The fort remained unbroken and secure until the closing days of the war, when Sherman's invading force overwhelmed the garrison and effected its surrender.

An excellent first-hand account of this intense Land-Sea battle involving Union ironclads. Minor paper loss at the upper left corner, with some evidence of text loss, though the body of the letter remains intact; overall, in fine condition. (#) **$2,500.00**



With the Draft Riots recently put down, Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles cancels his order to bring a regiment of Marines to New York City to enforce the peace

33. [Civil War]. Welles, Gideon. 1802-1878. American politician. Served as Secretary of the Navy under both Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson (1861-69). **Historic Civil War-date Military Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated July 26, 1863 from the Navy Department. Written to *"Capt. Alexander M. Pennock, Snr. Naval Officer, Cairo, Ill."* (Capt. Pennock finished his military career at the rank of rear admiral (1872), and died on Sept. 20, 1876.) A handwritten telegram, the order reads (in full):

"Colonel Harris' order is suspended, and the marines need not be sent to New York.

Gideon Welles
Sec'y of the Navy.

Will Major Eckert dispatch this immediately as the marines leave to day at 1 p.m. C. Fox".

The New York City Draft Riots (July 11-13, 1863)

"The nation is at this time in a state of Revolution, North, South, East, and West," wrote the *Washington Times* during the often violent protests that occurred after Abraham Lincoln issued the March 3, 1863, Enrollment Act of Conscription. Although demonstrations took place in many Northern cities, the riots that broke out in New York City were both the most violent and the most publicized.

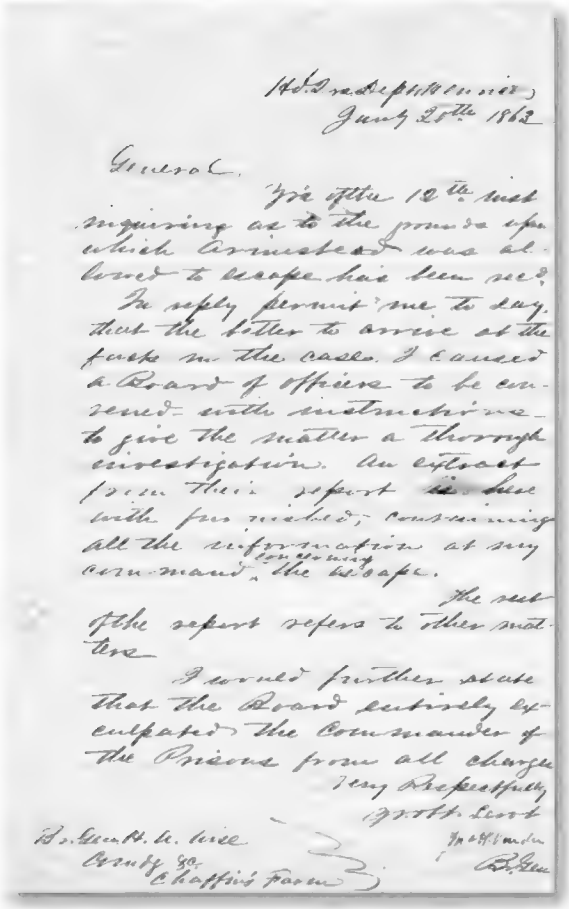
With a large and powerful Democratic party operating in the city, a dramatic show of dissent had been long in the making. The state's popular governor, Democrat Horatio Seymour, openly despised Lincoln and his policies. In addition, the Enrollment Act shocked a population already tired of the two-year-old war.

By the time the names of the first draftees were drawn in New York City on July 11, reports about the carnage of Gettysburg had been published in city papers. Lincoln's call for 300,000 more young men to fight a seemingly endless war frightened even those who supported the Union cause. Moreover, the Enrollment Act contained several exemptions, including the payment of a "commutation fee" that allowed wealthier and more influential citizens to buy their way out of service.

Perhaps no group was more resentful of these inequities than the Irish immigrants populating the slums of northeastern cities. Poor and more than a little prejudiced against blacks – with whom they were both unfamiliar and forced to compete for the lowest-paying jobs – the Irish in New York objected to fighting on their behalf.

On Sunday, June 12, the names of the draftees drawn the day before by the Provost Marshall were published in newspapers. Within hours, groups of irate citizens, many of them Irish immigrants, banded together across the city. Eventually numbering some 50,000 people, the mob terrorized neighborhoods on the East Side of New York for three days looting scores of stores. Blacks were the targets of most attacks on citizens; several lynchings and beatings occurred. In addition, a black church and orphanage were burned to the ground. In all, the mob caused more than $1.5 million of damage. The number killed or wounded during the riot is unknown, but estimates range from two dozen to nearly 100. Eventually, Lincoln deployed combat troops from the Federal Army of the Potomac to restore order; they remained encamped around the city for several weeks. In the end, the draft raised only about 150,000 troops throughout the North, about three-quarters of them substitutes, amounting to just one-fifth of the total Union force.

A great letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which he directs a group of Marines from Illinois to stand-down after the riots had been sufficiently suppressed. That Welles believed the unrest serious enough to call up troops all the way from Illinois is a testament to the gravity of the situation. In fine condition. (#) **$2,950.00**



Hd Qrs Dept Henrico
January 20th 1863

General

Yrs of the 12th inst inquiring as to the grounds upon which Armistead was allowed to escape has been rec'd. In reply permit me to say, that the better to arrive at the facts in the case, I caused a Board of Officers to be convened with instructions to give the matter a thorough investigation. An extract from their report is herewith furnished, containing all the information at my command concerning the escape. The rest of the report refers to the other matters.

I would further state that the Board entirely exculpated the Commander of the Prisons from all charge.

Very Respectfully
Your obt. Servt
J. H. Winder
Brig Gen

Brig Genl H. A. Wise
Comdg &c
Chaffin's Farm

Confederate general John Winder reports on the escape of a Yankee POW from Castle Thunder prison in Richmond

34. [Civil War]. Winder, John H. 1800-1865. Confederate Army general. Upon joining the Confederate ranks, Winder was made provost marshal and given command at Richmond, where he had charge of the Libby and Belle Isle military prisons. He was subsequently assigned to command the prison camp at Andersonville, Georgia. **Civil War-date Military Letter Signed**, One page, Folio, dated January 20, 1863 from *"Hd. Qrs. Dept. Henrico"*. Written to Gen. **Henry A Wise**. In full:

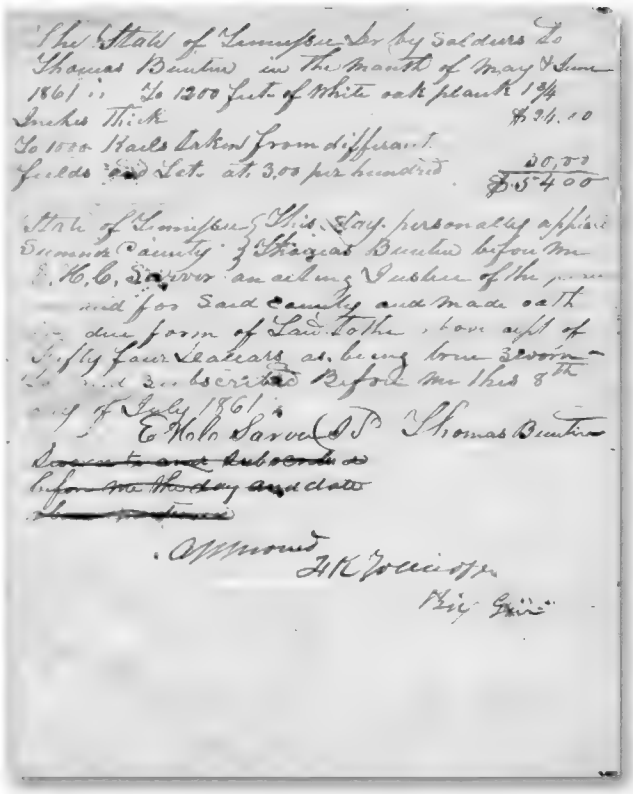
"General, Yr's of the 12th inst. inquiring as to the grounds upon which Armistead was allowed to escape has been rec'd. In reply permit me to say, that the better to arrive at the facts in the case, I caused a Board of officers to be convened – with the instructions to give the matter a thorough investigation. An extract from their report is herewith furnished, containing all the information at my command concerning the escape. The rest of the report refers to the other matters. I would further state that the Board entirely exculpated the commander of the Prisoners from all charges. Very Respectfully, Yr. Obt. Servt Jno. H. Winder, Br. Gen".

Docketed on the overleaf in another hand, *"In regard to the escape of Armistead, later a Prisoner in 'Castle Thunder'"*.

Castle Thunder, originally a tobacco warehouse, was located on Carey Street between 18th & 19th Streets in Richmond, Virginia. The prison was guarded very closely due to the nature of it's prisoners, including spies, political prisoners and those charged with treason. A large number of its inmates were under sentence of death, and even a few women were held there, including the famous Dr. Mary E. Walker who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for her services during the war. It was reported that "even Southerners fear this loathsome place".

The prison guards were notoriously brutal in their treatment of prisoners, and an investigation was ordered in 1863 to look into the conduct of Captain George W. Alexander, the commandant of Thunder Castle Prison. He was charged with harshness, inhumanity, tyranny, and dishonesty, however the charges were dropped after the investigation. It is possible that Winder's letter refers to this inquiry, although the escape he mentions in this letter could have been from any of the prisons under his command, including Belle Isle and Libby Prison.

A wonderful war-date letter from this Confederate general. Letters regarding Civil War prisons are rare, and this one, from a Confederate general concerning an escape and an official inquiry, is especially desirable. (#) **$1,950.00**



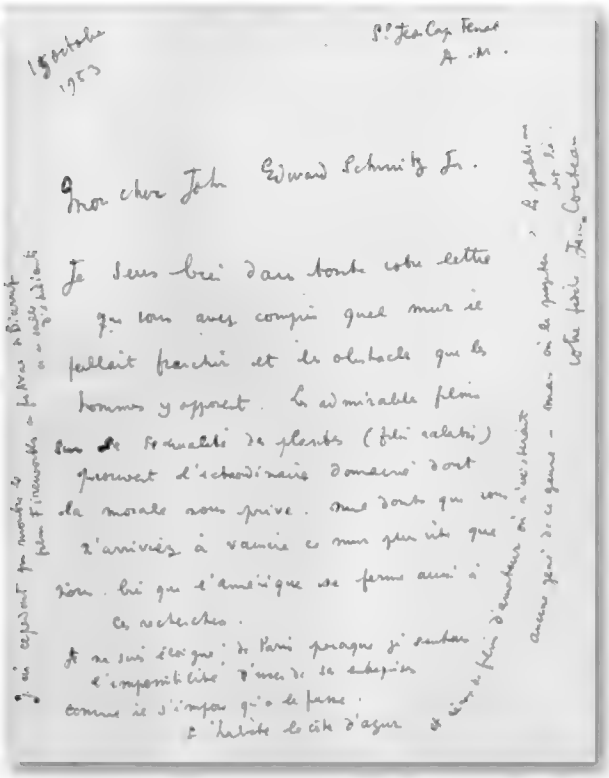
The State of Louisiana Dr by Soldiers to
Thomas Buntin in the Month of May & June
1861 To 1200 feet of White oak plank 1¼
Inches Thick $24.00
To 1000 Rails taken from different
Fields and Lot at 3.00 per hundred 30.00
$54.00

State of Louisiana This day personally appeared
Parish of Ouachita before me
E. H. C. Sarver an acting Justice of the peace
in and for said Parish and made oath
in due form of Law to the above account of
fifty four Dollars as being true and
and subscribed Before me this 8th
day of July 1861
E. H. C. Sarver J.P. Thomas Buntin

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this day and date
above written

A. Mumford
H. K. Zollicoffer
Brig Gen

35. [Civil War]. Zollicoffer, Felix K. 1812-1862. Confederate Army general. **Rare Civil War-date Manuscript Document Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated July 5, 1861 being a receipt for some *"1200 feet of White oak plank 1 ¾ in. thick, 1000 Rails taken from different fields and Lot. at 3.00 per hundred"*, written in a subordinate's hand. Signed at the close in dark black ink, *"Approved, F.K. Zollicoffer, Brig. Gen."* Zollicoffer's signature is rare, as he was killed in an ambush on January 19, 1862 near Mill Spring, Kentucky. As one of the early Confederate casualties of high rank, his loss was mourned greatly in the South. Archival reinforcements to edges; otherwise, in very good condition. (#) **$950.00**



French filmmaker Jean Cocteau finds artistic freedom in the south of France, and is fascinated by films dealing with various facets of sexuality

36. Cocteau, Jean. 1889-1963. French poet, playwright and film maker. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated October 15, 1953 from St. Jean Cap Fenet. Written in French to John Edward Schmitz, Jr., Cocteau discusses the limits that morality places upon scientific and artistic curiosity. Cocteau pens (in full):

"I feel from your entire letter that you have understood what kind of wall needed to be surmounted and the obstacles men put in its way. The wonderful films on the sexuality of plants (slow motion films) testify to the extraordinary domain of which morality deprives us. There is no doubt you will be able to overcome this wall faster than we even though America also turns away from this research.

I moved away from Paris because I felt it was impossible to use her enterprises in the way it behooved me to do.

I am living at the Cote d'Azur and dream of films made by amateurs where this kind of embarrassment would not exist. But where would you show them? That's where the problem lies. However, I was able to show the film Fireworks at the Festival of Biarritz to a room full of students.

Your faithful,

J. Cocteau"

The film *Fireworks*, which Cocteau refers to in the last line of this letter, was directed by Kenneth Anger and released in 1947. A 20-minute short, the film depicts the brutal rape and torture of a young man, played by Anger himself. In fine condition. (#24327) **$495.00**

37. Cody, William F. ("Buffalo Bill"). 1846-1917. American scout and showman. **Magnificent Signed Photograph**, 6 in. x 8 in., black & white, a full-length image of the long-coated, western-hatted and salty-bearded icon posing for the camera. Inscribed on the image: *"To J.G. Butler, Jr. Youngstown, O. from W.F. Cody June 16, 1913"*. Tipped to a larger leaf of cardstock. Some minor emulsion cracking and chipping at lower right and upper left corner; otherwise, in fine condition. A stirring image. (#21687) **$3,950.00**

No. BOSTON, *Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts,*

Sept^r 13 1798

RECEIVED of HENRY JACKSON, Naval Agent for the United States, at Boſton, Eighty three Doll^s. twenty Six cents in full for ſundry boards, & plank furniſhed for building the United States Frigate Constitution per bill —

for which I have ſigned triplicate Receipts of the ſame tenor and date.

Jon^a Balch Jun^r

The *USS Constitution* – "Old Ironsides" – refits after its very first naval engagement, just six weeks after its initial deployment during the summer of 1798

38. [USS CONSTITUTION]. BALCH, JONATHAN. Rare Original Receipt for Building Materials for the *USS Constitution*, 7 in. x 5 in., dated September 13, 1798 from Boston. The partly printed document reads (in full): *"Received of Henry Jackson, Naval Agent for the United States, At Boston, Eighty three doll*[ar]*s twenty six cents in full for sundry boards, & plank furnished for building of the United States Frigate Constitution per bill – for which I have signed triplicate Receipts of the same tenor and date. Jon^a. Balch Jun^r"* The document is dated just five days after the *Constitution's* first naval engagement, Sept. 8, 1798 against the British privateer *Niger*. The *Constitution* was first deployed on July 22, 1798, as hostilities rose on the open sea between the fledgling United States and the world's superpowers, Britain and France, which led to the Quasi-War with France between 1798-1801. An important document relating to the construction of the *Constitution*, mentioning some of the cannon-ball deflecting *"boards & planks"* which would soon give the ship it's celebrated nickname, "Old Ironsides". In fine condition. (#24284) **$15,000.00**

39. Disney, Walt. Exceptional Oversize Original Mickey Mouse Artwork Signed. This fantastic large painting of the world's most beloved mouse is accomplished in vivid color acrylic and ink on a 12 ½ in. x 19 in. leaf of artist's illustration paper, and is inscribed in blue ink at the lower left corner of the image, *"To Henry, With Best Wishes, Walt Disney"*. (The artwork is most likely by a Disney studio artist, and not drawn by Disney himself). In fine condition, with a prominent signature and inscription. Perfect for framing and display. (#) **$9,500.00**

Albert Einstein is thrilled with his recent progress on the Unified Theory

"My theory has now developed wonderfully. So far I am the only one in my field to be enthused by it, but I am so fully and ecstatically"

40. Einstein, Albert. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **Phenomenal Autograph Letter Signed** *"Papa"*, in German, Two pages, Octavo, dated c. March, 1929, Berlin. Written to his youngest son, **Eduard Einstein** (1910-1965). His first, Hans Albert, was born on May 14, 1904. Eventually, Hans became a Professor of Engineering at Univ. of California at Berkeley (d. in 1973 in Berkeley). Eduard ['Tede' or 'Tetel'], was born on July 28, 1910. It was said that Eduard inherited from his father facial traits and musical talent, and from his mother a tendency toward melancholy. Eduard wanted to be a psychiatrist and even studied medicine, though he did not reach his goal. A gifted writer with a keen interest in literature, his aphorisms were published in several Swiss newspapers. Rather early on in his life, his father recognized signs of dementia praecox. After many vicissitudes, Eduard was institutionalized at the psychiatric Hospital Burghluzli in Zurich, where he died in 1965. Einstein pens (in full):

"Dear Tetel!

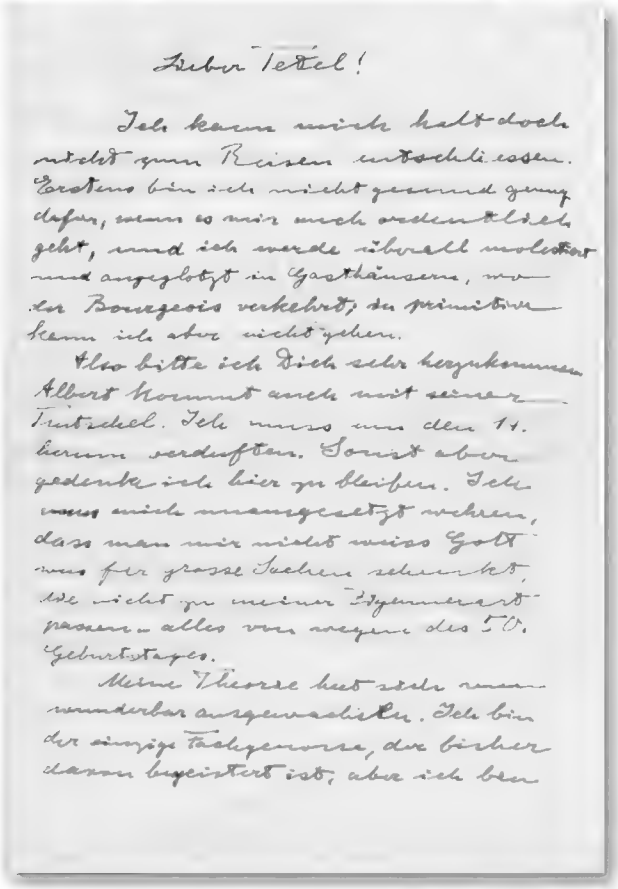
I just can't get myself to travel. For one, I'm not healthy enough for it - even though I'm doing pretty well, and I get stared at and accosted in pubs frequented by the bourgeoisie - and I can't go to primitive ones. Therefore, I beg you to come here. Albert will also come with his lady friend. I have to get lost around the 14th. Other than that, I intend to stay here. I have to defend myself constantly, so that I'm not being given all sorts of grand things that don't fit in with my gypsy ways – all that because of the 50th birthday. My theory has now developed wonderfully. So far I am the only one in my field to be enthused by it, but I am so fully and ecstatically. Hopefully you have received the package. Read the thick Shaw! It will interest Mom as well. A wonderful book. I also have something very unusual for you, some kind of soul manual from a crazy engineer. It is exceedingly interesting. The plan for the house finally fell through. Instead, a summerhouse around here is to be bought. However, misfortune looms over all these projects, they won't work out in the end. Dear Tetel! I really miss you. When will you come?

Best regards to the both of you,
Your Papa.

I send my kindest regards to your assassin, and also to Dr. Zürcher."

After his pioneering work on the theory of relativity and law of photoelectric effect, for which he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics, Einstein turned his attention to the development of a Unified Field Theory, one that would explain the effects of all fundamental forces – in other words, a "Theory of Everything". The news that Einstein was working on a unified theory became particularly widespread in 1929, the year of his fiftieth birthday. To the public, it seemed to be an especially attractive idea that on the very day on which he attained fifty years, he should also find the magic formula by which "all the puzzle of nature would be solved" [Einstein: His Life and Times, Frank]. The theory, however, was a daunting concept. Einstein published several versions of the theory from 1929 to 1954, but was unsatisfied with its progression; he would work on it until the last days of his life.

An excellent and intimate letter in which Einstein enthusiastically reveals recent progress in his elusive theory. In fine condition with clear, bright text. (#23489) **$12,500.00**

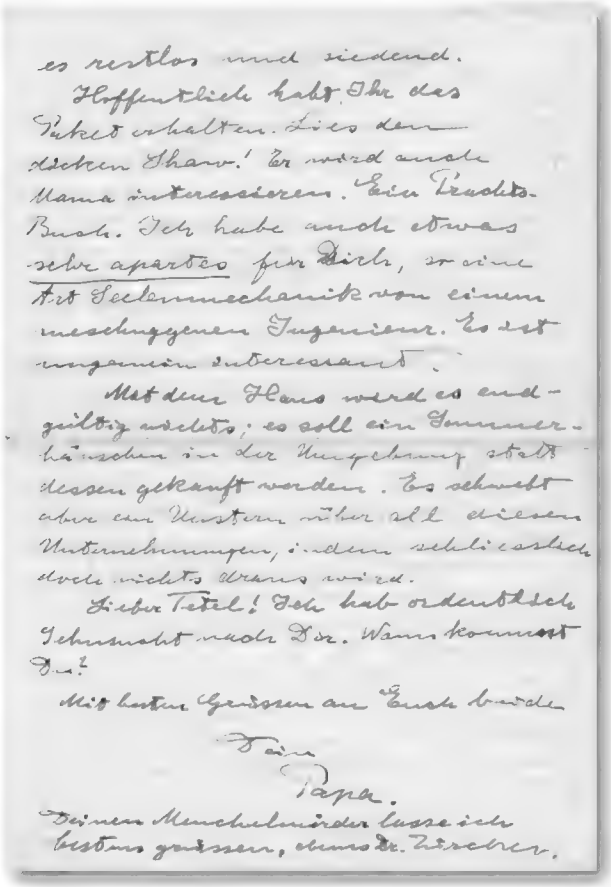


Lieber Tetel!

Ich kann mich halt doch nicht zum Reisen entschliessen. Erstens bin ich nicht gesund genug dafür, wenn es mir auch sonst leidlich geht, und ich werde überall molestiert und angeglotzt in Gasthäusern, wo der Bourgeois verkehrt, in primitive kann ich aber nicht gehen.

Also bitte ich Dich sehr herzukommen. Albert kommt auch mit seiner Freundel. Ich muss um den 14. herum verduften. Sonst aber gedenke ich hier zu bleiben. Ich muss mich unausgesetzt wehren, dass man mir nicht weiss Gott was für grosse Sachen schenkt, die nicht zu meiner Zigeunerart passen – alles von wegen des 50. Geburtstages.

Meine Theorie hat sich nun wunderbar aufgewachsen. Ich bin der einzige Fachgenosse, der bisher davon begeistert ist, aber ich bin



es restlos und siedend.

Hoffentlich habt Ihr das Paket erhalten. Lies den dicken Shaw! Er wird auch Mama interessieren. Ein Tendenz-Buch. Ich habe auch etwas sehr apartes für Dich, so eine Art Seelenmechanik von einem wunderlichen Ingenieur. Es ist ungemein interessant.

Mit dem Haus wird es endgültig nichts; es soll ein Sommerhäuschen in der Umgebung statt dessen gekauft werden. Es schwebt aber ein Unstern über all diesen Unternehmungen, indem schliesslich doch nichts daraus wird.

Lieber Tetel! Ich habe ordentlich Sehnsucht nach Dir. Wann kommst Du?

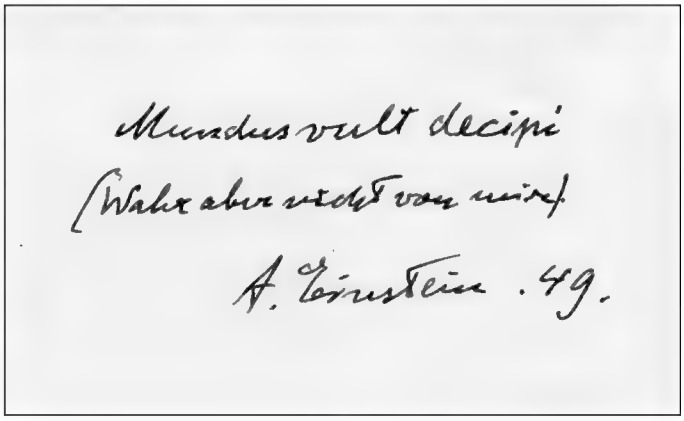
Mit besten Grüssen an Euch beide

Dein
Papa.

Deinem Menschenmörder lasse ich bestens grüssen, ebenso Dr. Zürcher.

"The world wants to be deceived"

41. Einstein, Albert. Autograph Quotation Signed, penned on a single Quarto leaf, in black ink, written to *Life* magazine photojournalist **Alfred Eisenstaedt** (translated from Latin and German): *"Mundus Vult Decipi* – [The world wants to be deceived] *[True but not from me]. A. Einstein '49"*. Another, unidentified signature is just beneath. A wonderful expression in Latin from the always surprising Albert Einstein. In fine condition. (#23243) **$2,950.00**



Einstein bemoans the present condition of humanity:

"Looking at today's humankind, one can only notice with regret that the numbers do not make up for quality: if quantity would substitute quality we'd be in great shape compared to tiny old Greece"

42. Einstein, Albert. Autograph Letter Signed *"A. Einstein"*, One page, Quarto, dated December 21, 1937. Written in German to Miss Ruth Norden praising her translation. The text is extremely bright and prominent and the signature clearly legible. The letter reads (in full):

"Dear Miss Norden!

You have done a great translating job and it is factually better than the original. The community that you take interest in seems very likable to me except for Lindberg who hasn't shown much concern for the suffering of human beings. As far as Maderiaga is concerned, I am not quite sure whether he is an honest human being - so I'll have to add a question mark to him as well. I choose to be quiet when it comes to me or I'd speak in favor of myself since nobody really knows me. I would also accept Andre Gide and Albert Schweitzer as well. Maybe Silone as well, the one who wrote 'Bred and Wine' [sic]. *Is there any Russian out there that seems acceptable and has not been decapitated yet? I know of none, and neither do I know any Scandinavian, Dutch, South American, Spaniard and none from the English Colonies. Just like with Freud; probably only to be used as a one horse vehicle?*

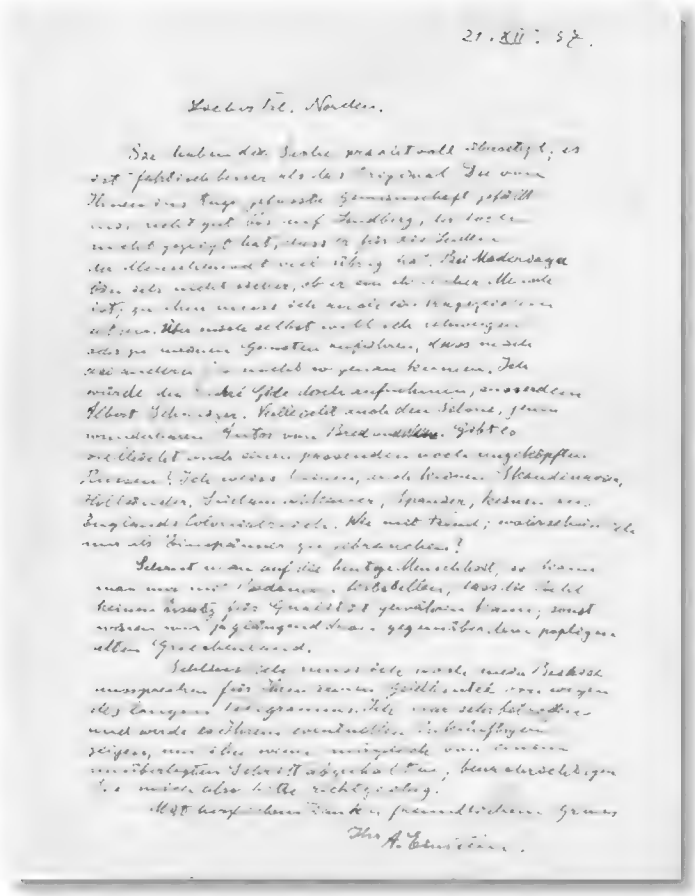
Looking at today's humankind, one can only notice with regret that the numbers do not make up for quality: if quantity would substitute quality we'd be in great shape compared to tiny old Greece.

Finally, I have to express my condolences for your valet since you have sent such a lengthy telegram. I was very touched and will show it to your potential husband to keep him from making the wrong decision; so please keep me in informed.

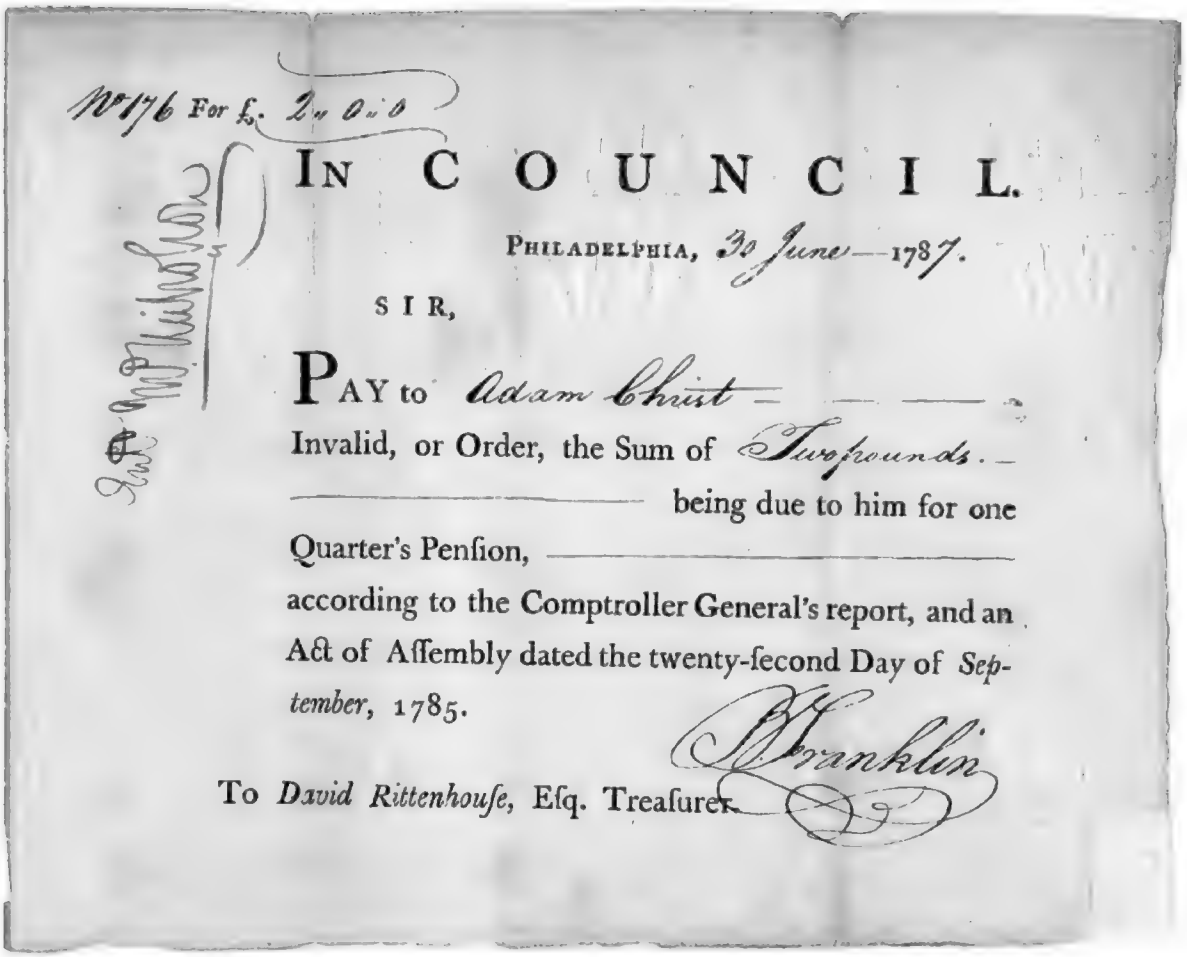
With many thanks and my warmest regards

Yours

A. Einstein"



In fine condition. (#) **$9,500.00**



№176 For £. 2.0.0

IN COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, 30 June — 1787.

SIR,

PAY to Adam Christ — — — —

Invalid, or Order, the Sum of Two pounds. —

— — — — — being due to him for one

Quarter's Penſion, — — — — — — — — —

according to the Comptroller General's report, and an Act of Aſſembly dated the twenty-ſecond Day of *September*, 1785.

B Franklin

To *David Rittenhouſe*, Eſq. Treaſurer.

Benjamin Franklin authorizes a pension payment for a Revolutionary War soldier

43. Franklin, Benjamin. 1706-1790. American statesman, philosopher, author, inventor, printer and scientist. Sometimes considered "the wisest American". **Rare Financial Document Signed** with **Additional Handwritten Text**, One page, approx. 8 in. x 6 in., dated June 30, 1787, authorizing a pension payment of £2 to Adam Christ — most certainly a Pennsylvania soldier who fought in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. The document reads (in full; Franklin's handwritten text in **bold**):

"In Council, Philadelphia, ***30 June****, 1787*

Pay to ***Adam Christ****, Invalid, or Order, the Sum of* ***Two Pounds*** *being due him for one Quarter's Pension, according to the Comptroller General's report, and an Act of Assembly dated the twenty-second Day of September, 1785"*

Signed boldly at the lower right, *"B Franklin"* with ornate paraph. The document is also endorsed by Jonathan Nicholson, Comptroller General of Pennsylvania and a financial partner of DOI Signer Robert Morris. Although the nature of his pension is not known, this type of state aid was given primarily to soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War; Christ may have been a foot soldier in the Pennsylvania Militia or the regular Continental Army. Archival repair to minor paper loss at lower right corner (sustained from the original cancellation mark), and some very light soiling; on the whole, in fine condition with an excellent, dark signature. (#22972) **$15,000.00**

"that ugly face looks about right..."

44. Freud, Sigmund. 1856-1939. Austrian psychiatrist. **Exceptional Oversize Photograph Signed**, approx. 12 ½ in. x 16 in., (image is approx. 6 5/8" x 9"), dated June, 1930. This somber portrait features the renowned psychiatrist dressed in a suit and tie, which he wore religiously day after day. Boldly inscribed on the photographer's matte in German: *"S'ist ungefähr das hässliche Gesicht, Tegel Juni 1930 Sigm. Freud."* Translated to English, the inscription reads *" 'Tis roughly the ugly face, Tegel June 1930 Sigm. Freud"*. In common American-English vernacular, it is more casually translated as ***"that ugly face looks about right..."***!! In excellent condition with an amusing transcription! (#24287) **$15,000.00**

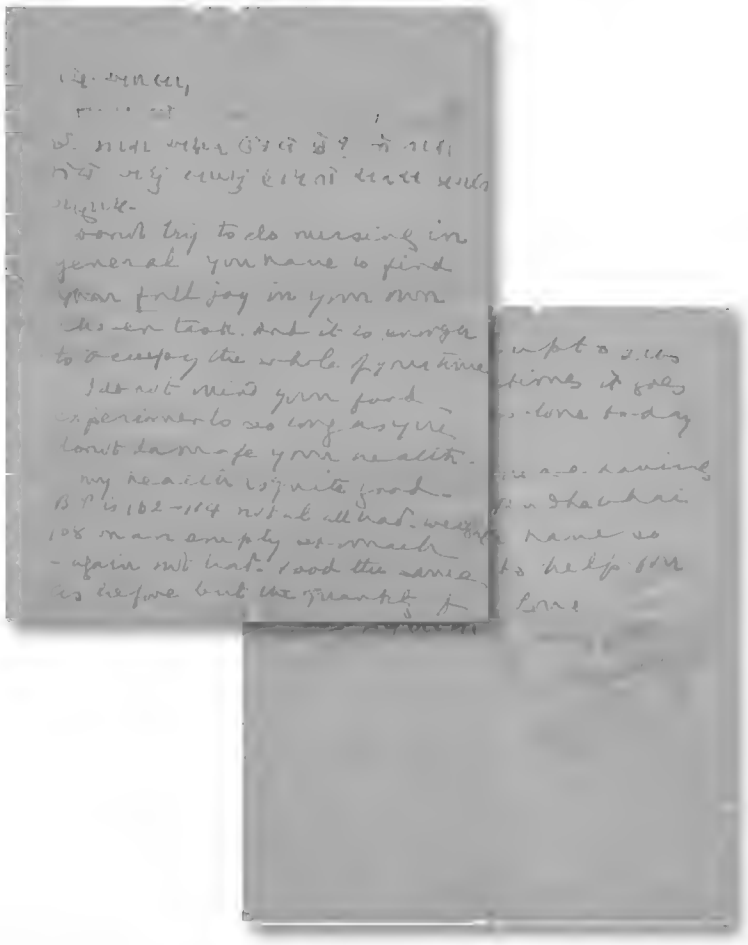
Gandhi travels home from the Second Round Table Conference on Indian independence aboard an Italian steamer

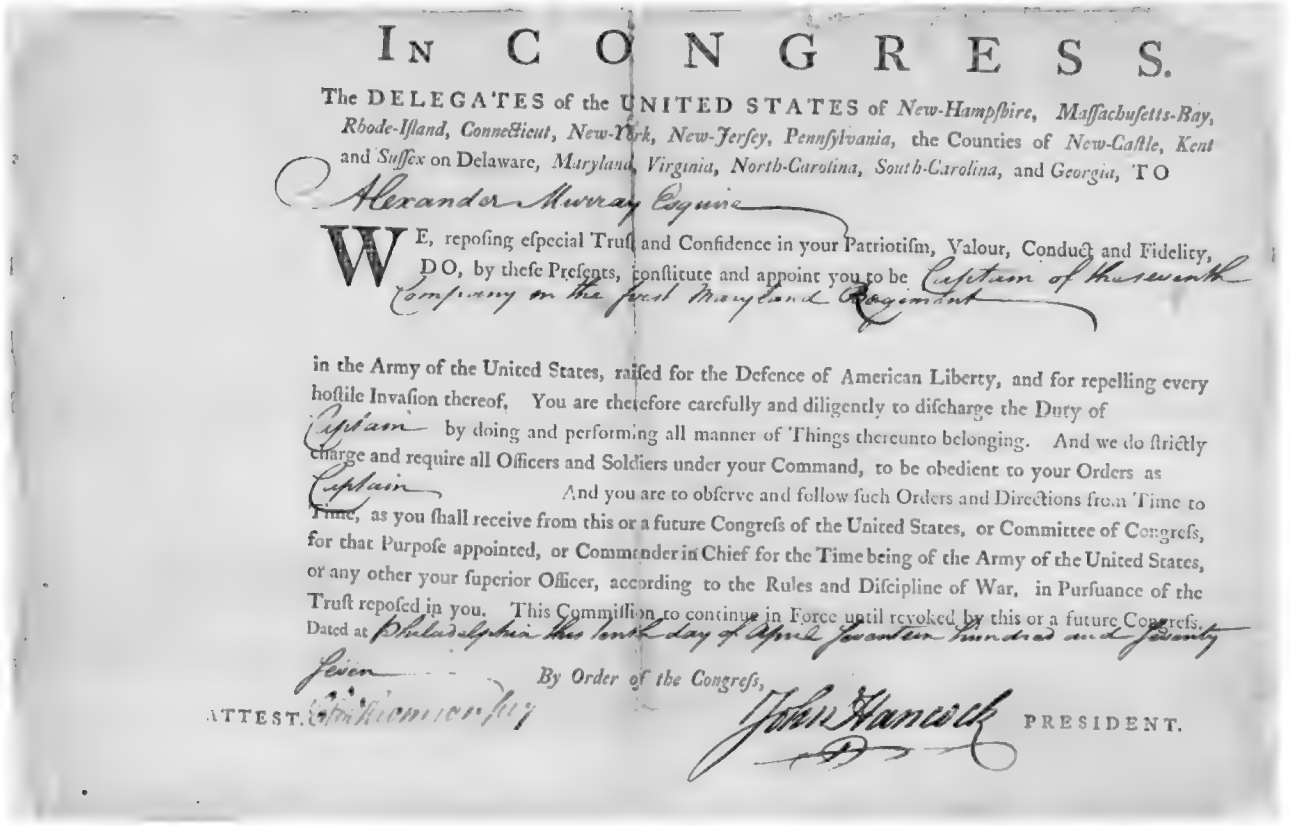
45. GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND. 1869-1948. Indian political and spiritual leader. **Historic Photograph Signed**, 5 ¼ in. x 3 ½ in., black and white, a vintage photograph printed on a postcard with mailing blank on the verso. Handwritten in black ink on the verso *"14.XII.1954, Mahatma Gandhi"* with a brief notation in Italian regarding the circumstances of the photograph. Signed ink dark black fountain ink on the recto over his white robed image, *"M.K. Gandhi"*. Minor stain at the upper right corner; otherwise, in fine condition. This photograph was taken during his voyage home from the Second Round Table Conference with Britain regarding Indian independence. Here, he is shown wearing the traditional Indian robes of homespun cloth known as *khadi*, which he also chose to wear as a non-violent protest against foreign cloth in order to break the British monopoly on clothing production. While in London, Gandhi wore only *khadi*, even when visiting Buckingham Palace. *Khadi* quickly became a symbol of independence, linking rich and poor Indians together. An excellent signed photograph taken during the long struggle for Indian independence. (#) **$5,950.00**

Gandhi writes that his health is *"quite good"*

"My health is quite good. BP [blood pressure] *is 162-114 not at all bad – weight 108 on an empty stomach – again not bad – food the same as before..."*

46. GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND. Autograph Letter Signed with his moniker, *"Baapuna aarshival"* (translated, *"Blessings from Bapu"*, meaning "Little Father"), Two pages, small Quarto, dated April 9, 1934. Written in green ink, in both English and Gujerati, to "Amala", evidently a friend and disciple. Gandhi often signed as "Bapu" when writing to friends. The letter reads (in large part): *"There are two letters from you lying with me. If you have written all yourself then you have made good progress." "Do not try to do nursing in general. You have to find your full joy in your own chosen task. And it is enough to occupy the whole of your time. I do not mind your food experiments so long as you do not damage your heath. My health is quite good. BP* [blood pressure] *is 162-114 not at all bad – weight 108 on an empty stomach – again not bad – food the same as before but the quantity of milk has gone up to 2 lbs. from 1 lb. Sometimes it goes to 3 lbs as it has done today nearly."* Signed at the close, *"Love,* [with] *Blessings from Bapu"*. Minor toning, as is common with letters from Gandhi; otherwise, in very good condition. (#) **$3,500.00**





IN CONGRESS.

The DELEGATES of the UNITED STATES of *New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania,* the Counties of *New-Caſtle, Kent* and *Suſſex* on Delaware, *Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina,* and *Georgia,* TO

Alexander Murray Esquire

WE, repoſing eſpecial Truſt and Confidence in your Patriotiſm, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by theſe Preſents, conſtitute and appoint you to be Captain of the seventh Company in the first Maryland Regiment

in the Army of the United States, raiſed for the Defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hoſtile Invaſion thereof, You are therefore carefully and diligently to diſcharge the Duty of Captain by doing and performing all manner of Things thereunto belonging. And we do ſtrictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as Captain And you are to obſerve and follow ſuch Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you ſhall receive from this or a future Congreſs of the United States, or Committee of Congreſs, for that Purpoſe appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Army of the United States, or any other your ſuperior Officer, according to the Rules and Diſcipline of War, in Purſuance of the Truſt repoſed in you. This Commiſſion to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congreſs.

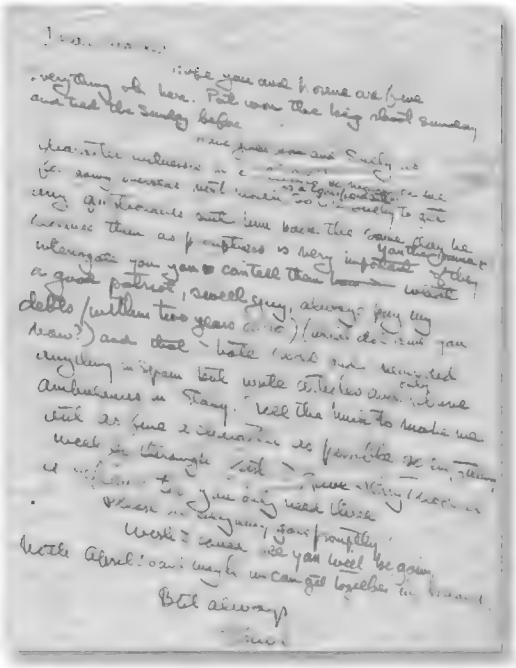
Dated at Philadelphia the tenth day of April Seventeen hundred and Seventy Seven

By Order of the Congreſs,

ATTEST. Chas Thomson Sec'y

John Hancock PRESIDENT.

47. HANCOCK, JOHN. 1737-1793. American Revolutionary statesman. First signer of the Declaration of Independence. **Revolutionary War-date Document Signed** as **President of the Continental Congress**, 13 in. x 8 ½ in., dated April 10, 1777 from Philadelphia. The document appoints Alexander Murray, esq. to be *"Captain of the seventh company in the first Maryland Regiment"*, and is boldly signed at the lower right *"John Hancock"* with his distinctive paraph. [Note: Alexander Murray resigned on June 10, 1777 and joined the Navy. His appointment as Captain to rank from July 1, 1798, signed by Pres. John Adams, is offered in the first pages of this catalog.] Fold separations have been joined by affixing the quarters to another leaf. A thin fold bisects the upper portion of Hancock's signature, but does not diminish the overall presentation of the document. Minor paper loss at the outer edges has been archivally repaired; overall, in very good condition with bright holograph text and signature. (#24293) **$12,500.00**



Writing to his friend Charles Thompson, the inspiration for "Karl" in The Green Hills of Africa, Ernest Hemingway writes a jovial letter asking for his support for an upcoming U.S. government background check

48. HEMINGWAY, ERNEST. 1899-1961. American novelist and short story writer. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, in pencil, no place or date. Written to his close friend and sporting buddy Charles P. Thompson (1898-?), who first taught Hemingway how to fish at Key West. They went on numerous hunting and fishing trips over the years, and it was Thompson who accompanied Hemingway to Africa on safari in 1933. The character "Karl" in Hemingway's novel The Green Hills of Africa was based on Thompson. Hemingway writes (in full):

"Dear Charles:

Hope you and Lorine are fine. Everything ok here. Pat won the big shoot Sunday and tied the Sunday before.

Have given you and Sally as character witnesses as a confidant in a check to be needed on me for going overseas next month. So tell Sally to get any questionnaires sent him back the same day he receives them as promptness is very important. You the same. If they interrogate you can tell them what a good patriot, swell guy, always pay my debts (within two years or 20) (what do I owe you now?) and that I hate reds and never did anything in Spain but wrote articles and only drive ambulances in Italy. Tell the Mick to make me out as fine a character as possible so everything will go through fast. I gave Jerry Thock as a reference too. You only need three.

Please see everything goes promptly.

Wish I could see you. We'll be going North April 20 and maybe we can get together in Miami.

Best always,
Ernest"

A nice one-page letter from Hemingway displaying his legendary charm and sharp wit. In fine condition with bright text and signature. (#23016) **$2,950.00**

Patrick Henry secures a cache of rifles for the state of Georgia, then embroiled in a bloody border conflict with the Creek indians on the western frontier

49. HENRY, PATRICK. 1736-1799. American statesman, orator and political leader of the American Revolution. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated June 22, 1786 from Richmond, Virginia. Written to Georgia Governor Edward Telfair (1735-1807). In full:

"Sir

Your Favor by Express was delivered to me the 20th & yesterday I laid the Contents of it before the Council. As I feel great Anxiety for the present Condition of Georgia, I proposed the Loan of the Arms you asked for. This proposition however on serious Reflection appeared inadmissible, the Number of public Arms here being small, & totally inadequate to furnishing our own people in case of an Invasion. The continental Arms deposited here are in so bad condition that they cannot be made to answer for present use, so that I was obliged to look out for some other Source of Supply. In this I have been successful, & have prevailed on Mr. Ben Harrison Jr. to agree to ship you the Number you asked from me, & several hundred more. I have no Doubt you will consider this as a most fortunate Acquisition, & that you will satisfy Mr. Harrison for them & prevent my being called on for them. The price is uncommonly low, & indeed far less than I could have supposed. As to the Swords, they can't be had. I hope the Size of the Guns will render them proper for cavalry, & in some Measure supply the Want of Swords – Give me Leave Sir to recommend a prudent use of the present friendly Disposition of the Choctaws – perhaps something capitally serviceable to your State might result from it. [Henry is most likely referring to the recent Treaty of Hopewell between the U.S. and the Choctaw nation, signed on January 3, 1786].

I shall ever esteem my self happy to render Services to your State, I am

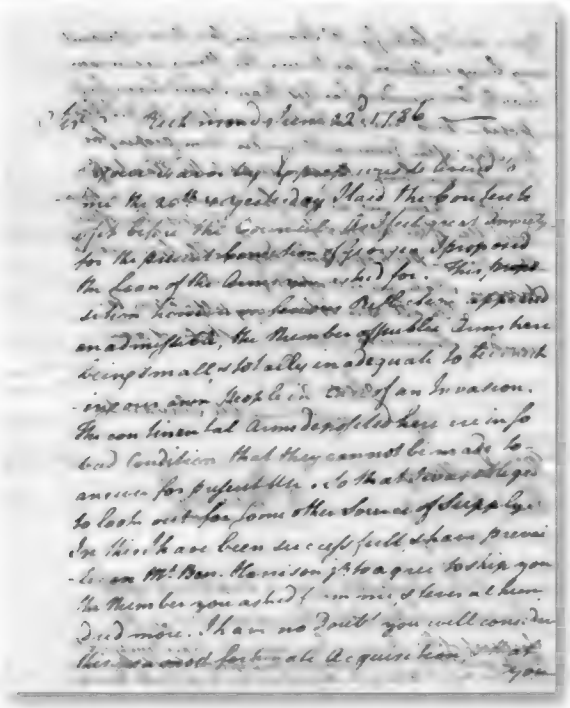
Sir

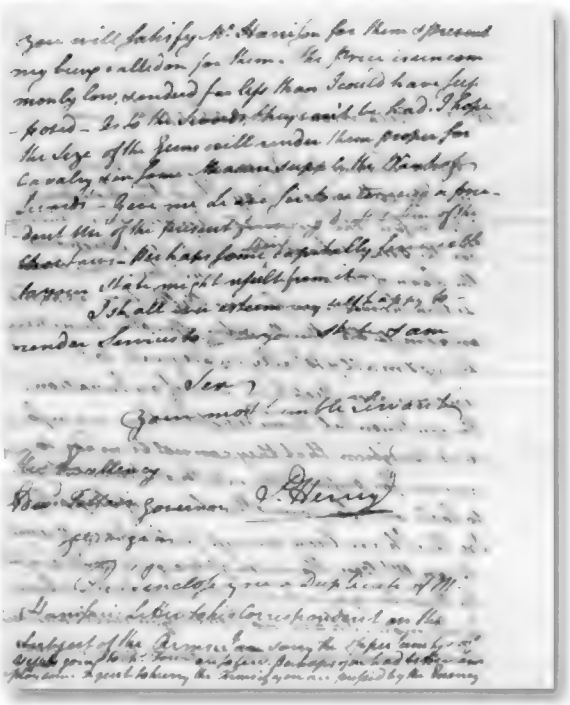
Your most humble Servant

P. Henry

P.S. I inclose you a Duplicate of Mr. Harrisons Letter to his Correspondent on the subject of the Arms. I am sorry the opportunity of vessels going to Chs Town are so few. Perhaps you had better employ some agency to hurry the Arms if you are pressed by the Enemy."

During the American Revolution the Creek Nation was generally successful in maintaining its neutrality, although factions of the tribe fought on either the British or American sides. In November, 1783, two minor chiefs (Tallassee and Cusseta) ceded Creek land between the Tugaloo and Apalachee Rivers. After the cession, relations between the state of Georgia and the Creek Nation worsened and on April 2,

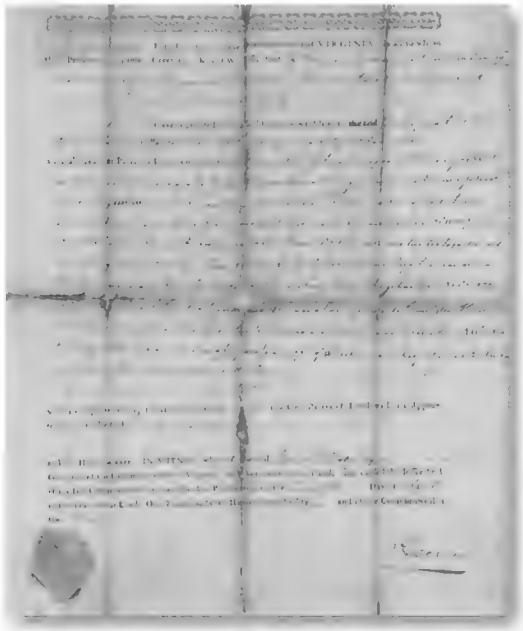


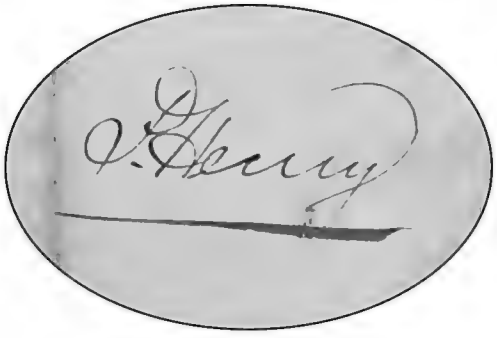


1786 the Creek Nation declared war. Attacks against settlers on Creek land were carried out on a wide scale in the northern and western boundaries of the state.

During the uprising, Governor Telfair sought arms and munitions to protect settlers on the Georgia frontier from Patrick Henry and other governors of neighboring states. Later that summer, Telfair contacted Tennessee Governor John Sevier – a well-respected frontier tactician who had led successful military expeditions against the British, the Creek and the Cherokee – to propose that Georgia and Tennessee march against the Creek at the same time. But before the operation could be brought to fruition, the Creeks and the Georgia government came to a temporary truce. In spite of two attempts at treaty (Shoulderbone, 1786; New York, 1790) there was no sustained peace on the Georgia frontier until after the War of 1812, and settlers on the boundary between the Creek Nation and the state of Georgia were always fearful of a raid.

An excellent letter from Governor Patrick Henry regarding the Creek nation and their ongoing dispute with Georgia. Archival repair to minor ink-bleed holes; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24271) **$15,000.00**

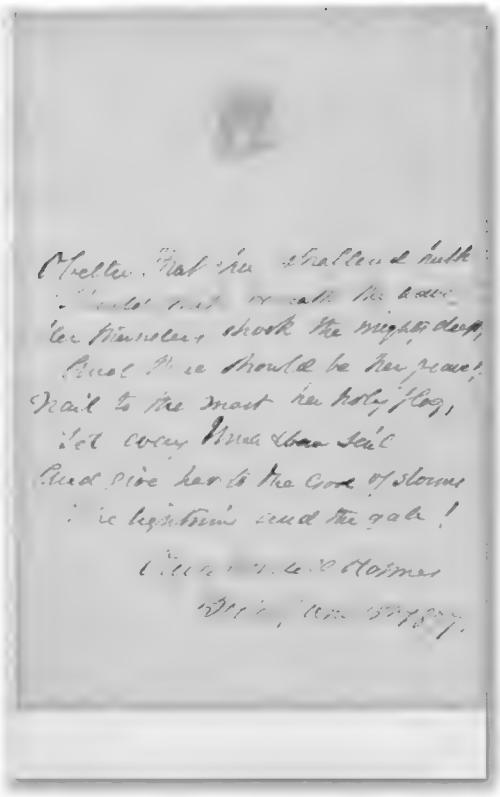




50. Henry, Patrick. 1736-1799. American statesman, orator and political leader of the American Revolution. **Document Signed as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia**, One page, Folio, approx. 14 1/2 in. x 14 in., dated June 13, 1786. The document grants a tract of land – 500 acres in Jefferson County – to John Wren. Signed at the lower right corning in black ink, "*P. Henry*". White wafer seal of the Governor of Virginia affixed at lower left, exhibiting wear. Some soiling at the center folds; otherwise, in fine condition. A very nice example of this historic statesman, best remembered for his rallying cry during the American Revolution, *"Give me liberty, or give me death!"* (#23640) **$950.00**

Billie Holiday signed photo from her celebrated tour with Count Basie's Orchestra

51. HOLIDAY, BILLIE. 1915-1959. American jazz singer. **Exceptional Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., light sepia-tone. A lovely head and shoulder's publicity shot of young jazz artist, glancing slightly away from the camera. The verso bears a Music Corporation of America publicity label, on which is typed "Billie Holiday featured with Count Basie and his Orchestra" – Holiday's short-lived association with Count Basie (in 1937) is considered by many to be the apex of her talented, yet tumultuous career. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"Best always to Paul from Billie Holiday"*. Some minor soiling and surface creases, with a small pinhole at the top margin; overall, in very good condition with an excellent inscription and signature. (#23543) **$3,500.00**



Oliver Wendell Holmes handwritten poem honoring "Old Ironsides", the USS *Constitution*

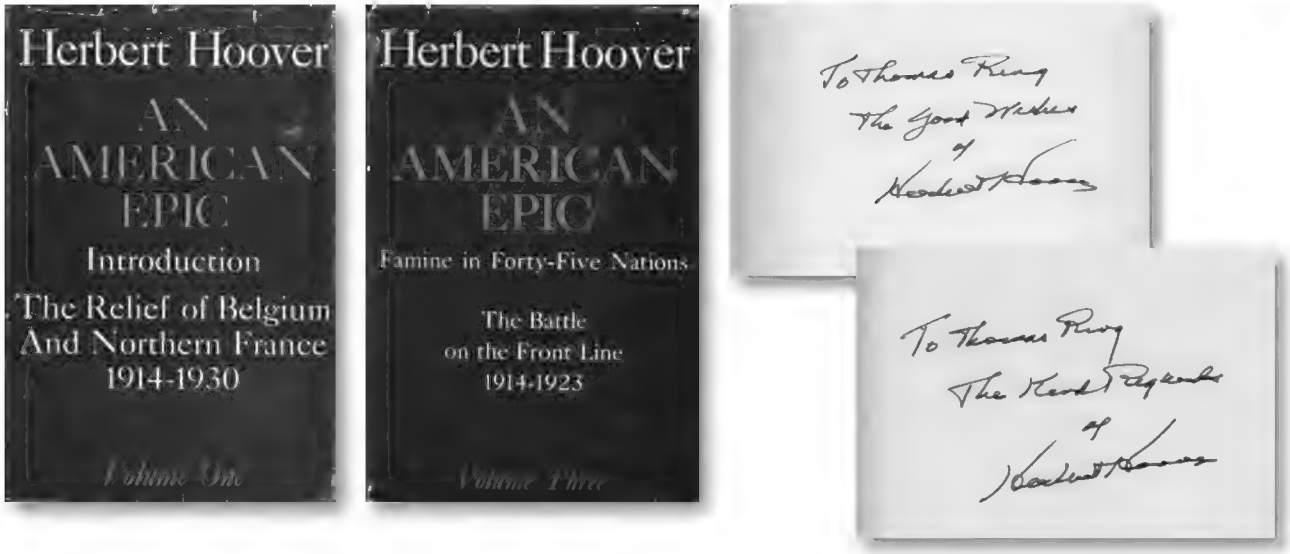
52. HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL. 1809-1894. American author and physician. Best known for his light essays and poems, appearing in *The Atlantic Monthly* from 1857. **Historic Autograph Poem Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated June 15, 1877 from Boston. In full:

"O better that the shattered bulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave;
Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every thread bare sail;
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightening and the gale!

Oliver Wendell Holmes
Boston, June 15, 1877"

It was after the publication of this poem, written by the young Holmes as a law student after graduating from Harvard, that a wave of popular support sprang up to safe the neglected ship, then being used as a receiving building in Washington. On September 14, 1830, a notice appeared in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, announcing that the War Department had declared that the USS Constitution be scrapped as "unfit for service". The injustice of destroying this grand old ship – one which not only brought the nation great pride but whose exploits against the British had become legendary in the annals of the U.S. Navy – prompted Holmes to pen this great poem. It is largely due to Holmes' nostalgic verse that "Old Ironsides" was saved for posterity, to become part of the living history of the U.S. It currently resides at an exclusive berth in Boston, Massachusetts, and is recognized as the world's oldest commissioned warship afloat.

In fine condition. (#) **$4,950.00**



53. Hoover, Herbert. Signed Book, being two volumes of An American Epic, including Vol. 1, Introduction: The Relief of Belgium and Northern France 1914-1930 (Chicago: Henry Regnery Co., 1959), 477pp, hardbound, inscribed in black ink on the front endleaf *"To Thomas Ring The Good Wishes of Herbert Hoover"*, and Vo. 3, Famine in Forty-Five Nations: The Battle on the Front Line 1914-1923 (Chicago: Henry Regnery Co., 1961), 592pp, hardbound, inscribed on the front endleaf in black ink "To Thomas Ring The Kind Regards of Herbert Hoover". Each in fine condition, and both include dust jacket (minor chipping). (#24268) **$395.00**

54. Hoover, Herbert. 1874-1964. 31st President of the U.S. (1929-1933). **Signed Book**, The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover: 1874-1920, Years of Adventure (New York: Macmillan, 1957), 496pp, hardbound, inscribed on the front light-blue endleaf in dark blue ink, *"To James F. King, The Good Wishes of Herbert Hoover"*. Some separation to binding; otherwise, in very good condition. (#24269) **$250.00**

55. Hoover, Herbert. Signed Book, Herbert Hoover: On Growing Up, his letter from and to American children (New York: William Morrow & Co., **1962**), 160pp, hardbound, inscribed in black ink on the half-title page, *"To Thomas Ring, plus Happy Yew Year from Herbert Hoover"*. In fine condition. Includes dust jacket. (#24270) **$250.00**

Alarmed by recent political events in France, Thomas Jefferson warns of the *"usurpation of the government for the purpose of making it free"* as Napoleon has done, and cautions Americans to defend their own Constitution with vigor

"They should see in it [the French Revolution] *a necessity to rally firmly & in close bands around their constitution, never to suffer an iota of it to be infringed…to beware of a military force even of citizens; and to beware of too much confidence in any man"*

"The confidence of the French people in Buonaparte, has enabled him to kick down their constitution, & instead of that to leave them dependent on his will & his life. I have never seen so awful a moment as the present…"

56. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809) after serving as Vice President (1797-1801) under John Adams. **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed** as Vice President, Two pages, Quarto, dated February 2, 1800 from Philadelphia. Written to Dr. William Bache in Charlottesville. Also includes Jefferson's **Free Frank Signature** on the address overleaf, as well as a sketch of a windowpane in his own hand, as reference for a construction design that Jefferson discusses in the letter. Jefferson pens (in full):

"Dear Doctor

After having waited long in hopes that either we could have found means of purchasing a draught here on Richmond, or that Brydie Brown & Co. might sell there a draught on Mr. Barnes, I at length recommended to Mr. Barnes to endeavor to procure a government draught on their custom houses in Virginia. This could not be obtained on the one in the Richmond district, but they gave us one on Norfolk, that we preferred to Alexandria. The draught therefore for 3317 Dollars was forwarded two days ago to Brydie Brown & Co. with orders to place it to the credit of James Key as paid by you, and to guard against the dangers of the mail being robbed, I have this day advised of it by letter, Mr. Otsay Byrd on whom the draught is, to assure himself when it is presented, that it comes from Byrdie Brown & Co. I hope therefore that you may henceforward be at ease on the subject. I considered myself as unfortunate in having missed of you, by our taking different routes, indeed I think it unfortunate that Mrs. Bache should have commenced her new residence just as the disagreeable season was beginning, and at the moment when our society was to a certain degree breaking up. However I hope we shall rally together again in the spring & that the return of Mr. Trist, Colo. Monroe, & my family will add to the number of those who wish to render her new situation as agreeable as possible. I am not without hopes you will be able to avoid the necessity of trying your new quarters till the winter is over. I think it impossible you can get the house into order. I have given orders to Mr. Dinsmore to deliver the sashes necessary for you, having found it best to transfer the particular ones I pointed out to you to the front of my house in order to render it uniform, I have directed some of the Lindon sashes to be furnished to you. They are better made than those from Philadelphia, but the panes are only 12 I[nches]. *square instead of 12 by 18 I. If you do not like them as well, you can use them till you can order others from Philadelphia.*

You have seen the afflicting details from Paris, on what grounds a revolution has been made, we are not informed, & are still more at a loss to devine what will be it's issue, whether we are to have over again the history of Robespierre, of Caesar, or the new phaenomenon of an usurpation of the government for the purpose of making it free. Our citizens however should derive from this some useful lessons. They should see in it a necessity to rally firmly & in close bands around their constitution, never to suffer an iota of it to be infringed; to inculcate on minorities the duties of acquiescence in the will of the majority; and on majorities a respect for the rights of the minority; to beware of a military force even of citizens; and to beware of too much confidence in any man. The confidence of the French people in Buonaparte, has enabled him to kick down their constitution, & instead of that to leave them dependent on his will & his life. I have never seen so awful a moment as the present. The prospects too in this state, important as it is in our union, are very discouraging. On the other side however there seems to be a gleam of hope that a general peace will take place. Dr. Dislar called on me last night, and is well. Present my friendly compliments to Mrs. Bache, and accept yourself the salutation of a sincere friend & neighbor.

Th: Jefferson

P.S. I inclose Mr. Barne's statement"

Just three months prior to the date of this letter (November 9, 1799), the world was shocked with the announcement from Paris that Napoleon Buonaparte, after having staged a coup d'état of the weak French government with his brother Lucien, had seized power and become First Consul – effectively, France's new dictator (after vanquishing his political rivals). In what became one of his most notorious statements, he proclaimed shortly after gaining power that "We have finished the romance of the Revolution. Now we must begin its history…" To Jefferson, who himself had inspired the French Revolution and had been one of its earliest advocates, this was a most discouraging and frightening turn of events.

Despite Jefferson's hope that *"a general peace will take place"*, Napoleon soon unleashed his military machine on France's eastern neighbor, Austria, which had found itself a lonely remnant of the Second Coalition, after Prussia had failed to raise an army. Soon, *Le Grand Armeé* was again at war, and a narrow victory at Marengo in June of 1800 brought glory and honor (however fleeting) to France, enabling Napoleon to consolidate his power with the eager approval of the French citizenry.

A fantastic letter from Jefferson, one of America's most devoted Francophiles, addressing the danger he sees to governments established by the people when confronted with demagogues. In fine condition. (#24311) **$150,000.00**

Dear Doctor ... Philadelphia Feb. 2. 1800.

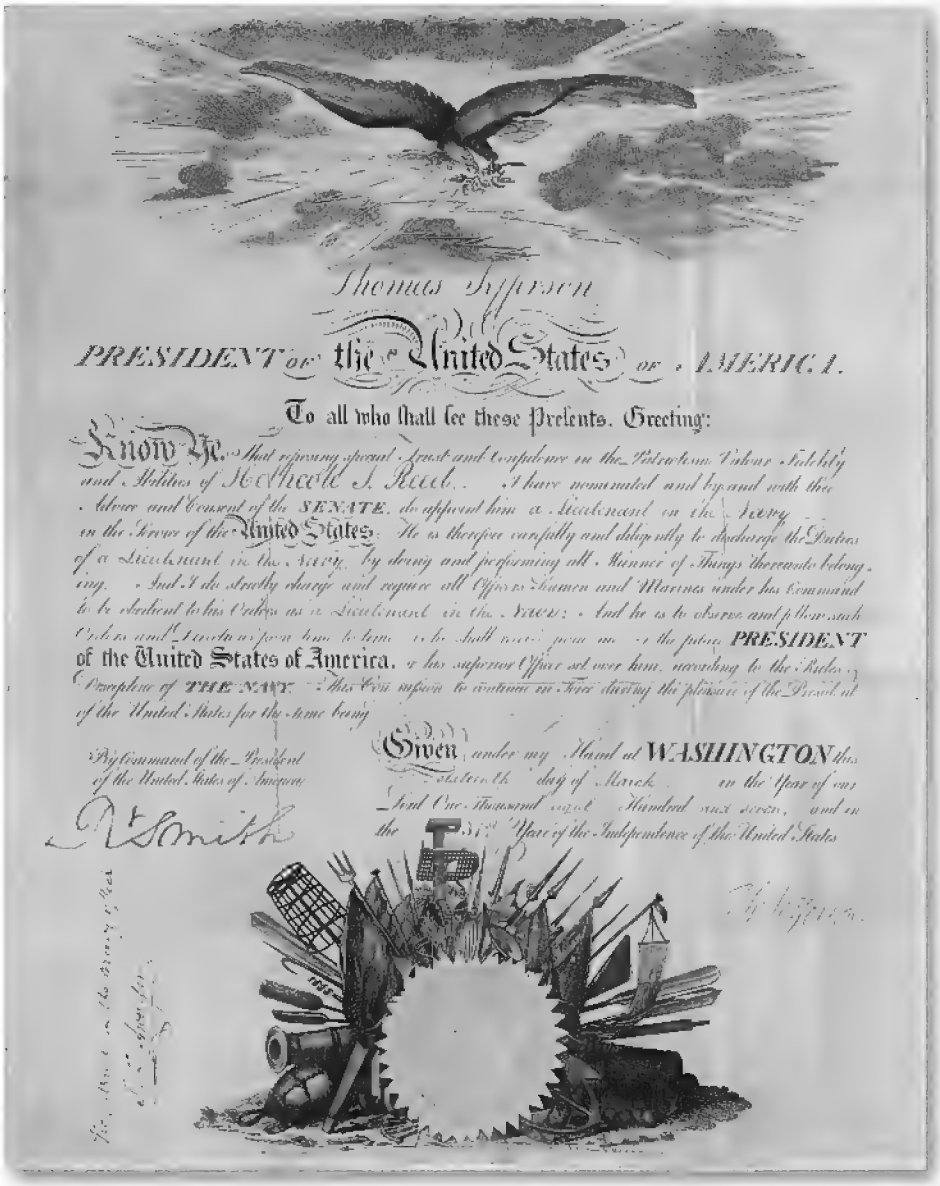
After having waited long in hopes that either we could have found means of purchasing a draught here on Richmond, or that Brybie Brown & co. might sell there a draught on mr Barnes, I at length recommended to mr Barnes to endeavor to procure a government draught on their custom houses in Virginia. this could not be obtained on the one in the Richmond district: but they gave us one on Norfolk, which we preferred to Alexandria. this draught therefore for 3317 Dollars was forwarded two days ago to Brybie Brown & co. with orders to place it to the credit of James Key as paid by you, and to guard against the dangers of the mail being robbed, I have this day advised of it by letter, mr Thomas Boyd on whom the draught is, to assure him only when it is presented, that it comes from Brybie Brown & co. I hope therefore that you may henceforward be at ease on this subject. I considered myself as unfortunate in having missed of you, by our taking different routes. indeed I think it unfortunate that mr Bache should have commenced her new residence just as the disagreeable season was beginning, and at the moment when our society was to a certain degree breaking up. however I hope we shall rally together again in the spring, & that the return of mr Trist, Col. Monroe, & my family will add to the number of those who wish to render her new situation as agreeable as possible. I am not without hopes you will be able to avoid the necessity of trying your new quarters till the winter is over. I think it impossible you can get the house into order. I have given orders to mr Dinsmore to deliver the sashes necessary for you. having found it best to transfer the particular ones I pointed out to you to the front of my house in order to render it uniform, I have directed

Dr. Bache.

some of the London sashes to be furnished to you. they are better made than those from Philadelphia, but the panes are only 12 I. square instead of 14 by 10 I. if you do not like them as well, you can exchange them all you can order them from Philadelphia.

You have seen the afflicting details from Paris. on that ground a revolution has been made, we are not informed, & are still more at a loss to determine what will be it's issue, whether we are to have over again the history of Rome of Caesar, or the new phaenomenon of an usurpation of the government for the purpose of making it free. our citizens however should derive from these some useful lessons. they should see in it a necessity to rally firmly & in close bonds round their constitution; never to suffer an idea of it to be impressed; to inculcate on the minority the duties of acquiescence in the will of the majority, and on the majority a respect for the rights of the minority; to beware of a military force even of citizens; and to beware of too much confidence in any man. the confidence of the French people in Buonaparte, has enabled him to kick down their constitution, & instead of that to leave them dependent on his will & his life. I have never seen so awful a moment as the present. the prospects too in this state, important as it is in our union, are very discouraging. on the other side however there seems to be a gleam of hope that a general peace will take place. — Dr. Wistar called on me last night, and is well. present my friendly compliments to mrs Bache, and accept yourself the salutations of a sincere friend & neighbor.

P. S. I inclose mr Barnes's statement.

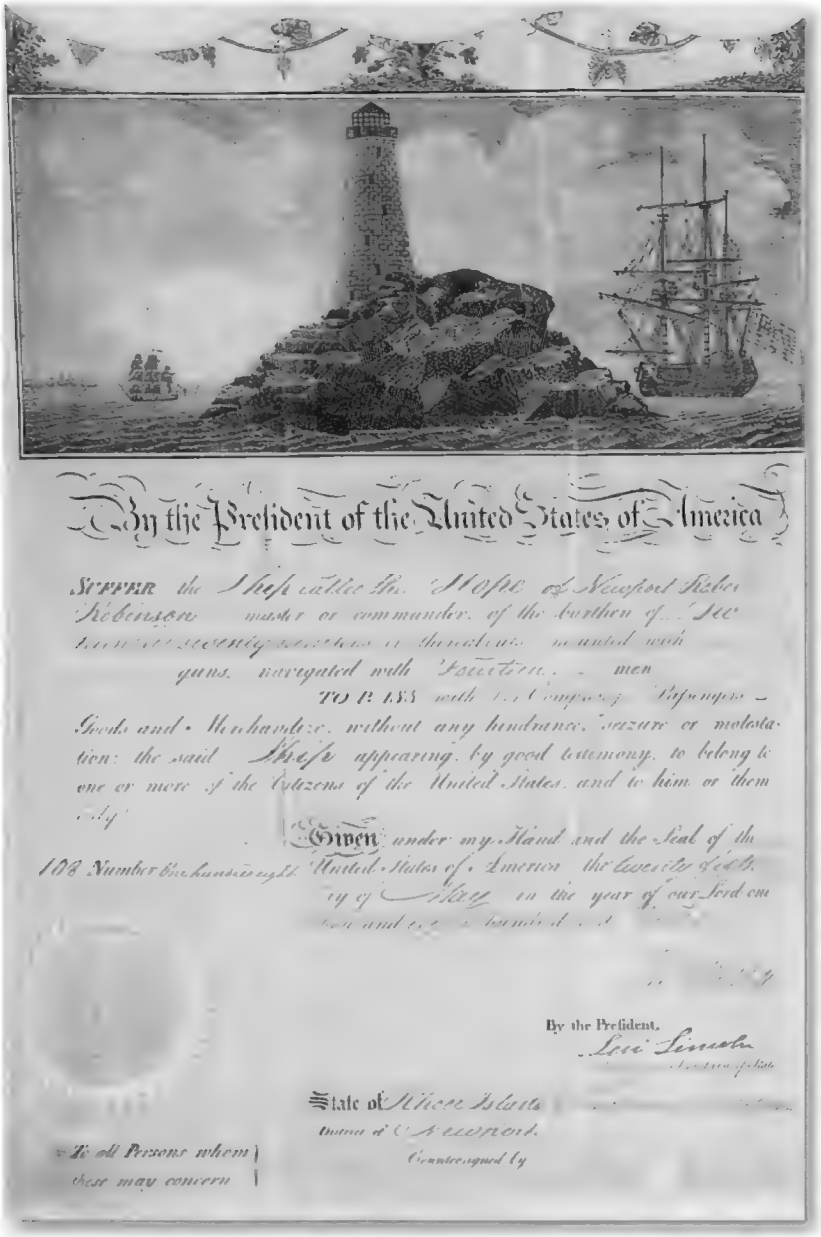

Thomas Jefferson
PRESIDENT of the United States of AMERICA.
To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting:
Know Ye,
of the United States of America.
Given under my Hand at WASHINGTON this
in the Year of our
the
Year of the Independence of the United States

Thomas Jefferson confers a lieutenant's commission upon a veteran of "Old Ironsides" – the famous American naval frigate the *USS Constitution*

57. Jefferson, Thomas. Exceptional Document Signed as President, One page, Folio, on vellum, dated March 16, 1807. The document commissions **Hethcote J. Reed** a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. Countersigned at the lower left by Secretary of the Navy **Robert Smith** (1757-1842).

Hethcote J. Reed served as a midshipman on the *USS Constitution* from 1803 to 1806 under Captain Edward Preble. During his tour of duty, the ship was sent to the Mediterranean to patrol the notorious Barbary Coast and engage the Tripolitan and Algerian pirates which had been harassing U.S. merchant interests. He was preset at one of the first and most glorious U.S. naval victories, the assault on Tripoli during the Tripolitan War, when the *Constitution's* sister ship, the captured *USS Philadelphia*, was successfully destroyed in the harbor. Following the ships' return to Boston, Reed was promoted to lieutenant by President Thomas Jefferson, as confirmed in the present document and U.S. Naval records. Reed died during the War of 1812 on August 27, 1812.

A highly desirable Jefferson document with an excellent association with the U.S. Navy's most distinguished ship, the *USS Constitution*. Usual folds; overall, in fine condition with bright text and a bold signature. An exceptional document and rare in this format. (#23408) **$12,500.00**


By the President of the United States of America

SURVEY the Ship called the Hope of Newport Silver Robinson master or commander of the burthen of two hundred seventy nine tons or thereabouts mounted with no guns navigated with fourteen men

TO PASS with his Company Passengers Goods and Merchandize without any hindrance seizure or molestation the said Ship appearing by good testimony to belong to one or more of the Citizens of the United States and to him or them duly

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the 108 Number One hundred eight United States of America the twenty fifth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two

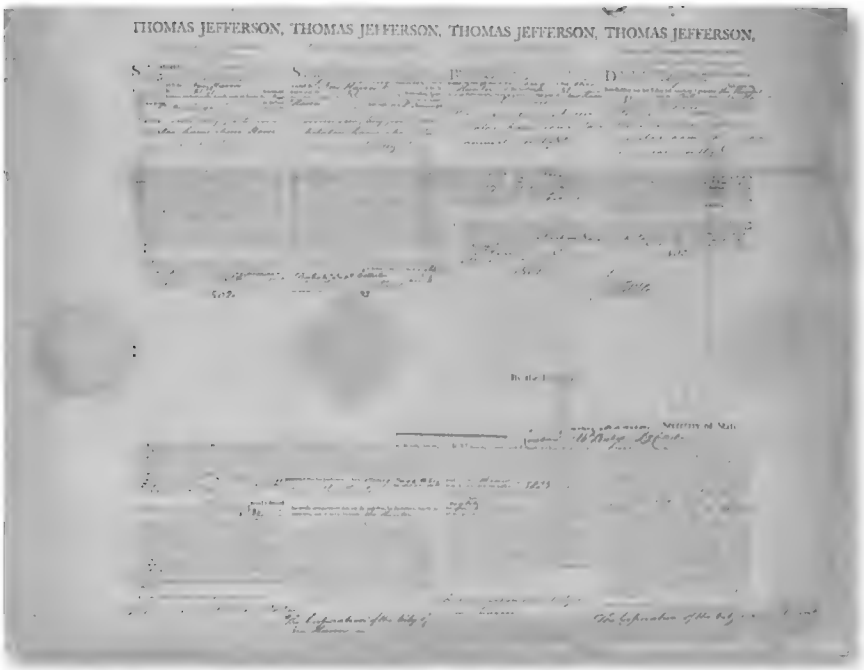
By the President.
Levi Lincoln
Secretary of State

State of Rhode Island
County of Newport.

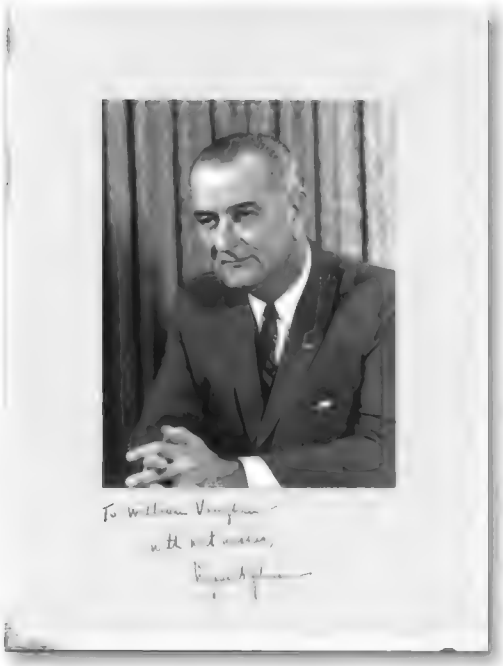
To all Persons whom these may concern

Countersigned by

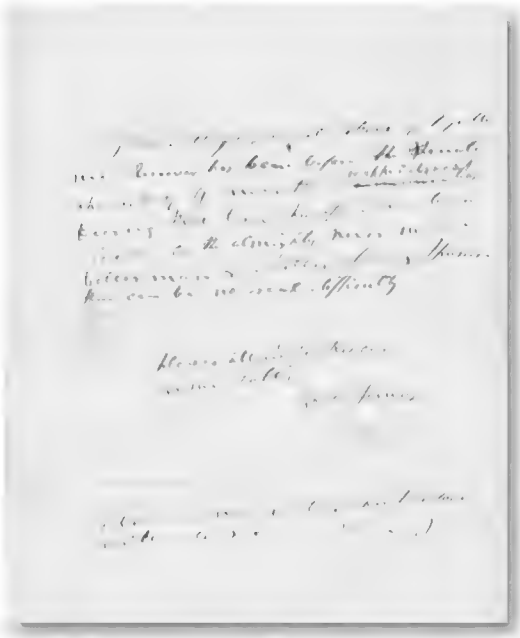
58. Jefferson, Thomas. Scallop-Top Ship's Passport Signed as President, approx. 11 in. x 18 in., on vellum, dated May 25, 1802, for the *"Ship called the Hope"* of the burthen of 279 tons, mounted with *"no"* guns, navigated with fourteen men. Signed at the lower right, *"Th: Jefferson"*, and countersigned by acting Secretary of State Levi Lincoln. White paper and red wax seal intact at the lower left. The vignette and the scallop-top are those of the kind found on passports signed by either President George Washington or John Adams. [The passport form, signed early in Jefferson's administration, was apparently left over from Washington's administration.] Most passports signed by Jefferson have two engravings, one above the other, at the top edge: a ship on the open seas beneath which is a lighthouse with a city visible in the background. The scallop-top edge cuts through the sails of the ship. On the other hand, passports from Washington's or Adams' administration (the kind Jefferson and here has signed) contain just a single vignette at the top: a lighthouse with two ships visible on either side. The scallop-top edge cuts across engraved branches printed above the lighthouse vignette. Very rare in this form. A very beautiful and desirable document. In fine condition. Cancellation hole at the lower right. (#24292) **$9,500.00**



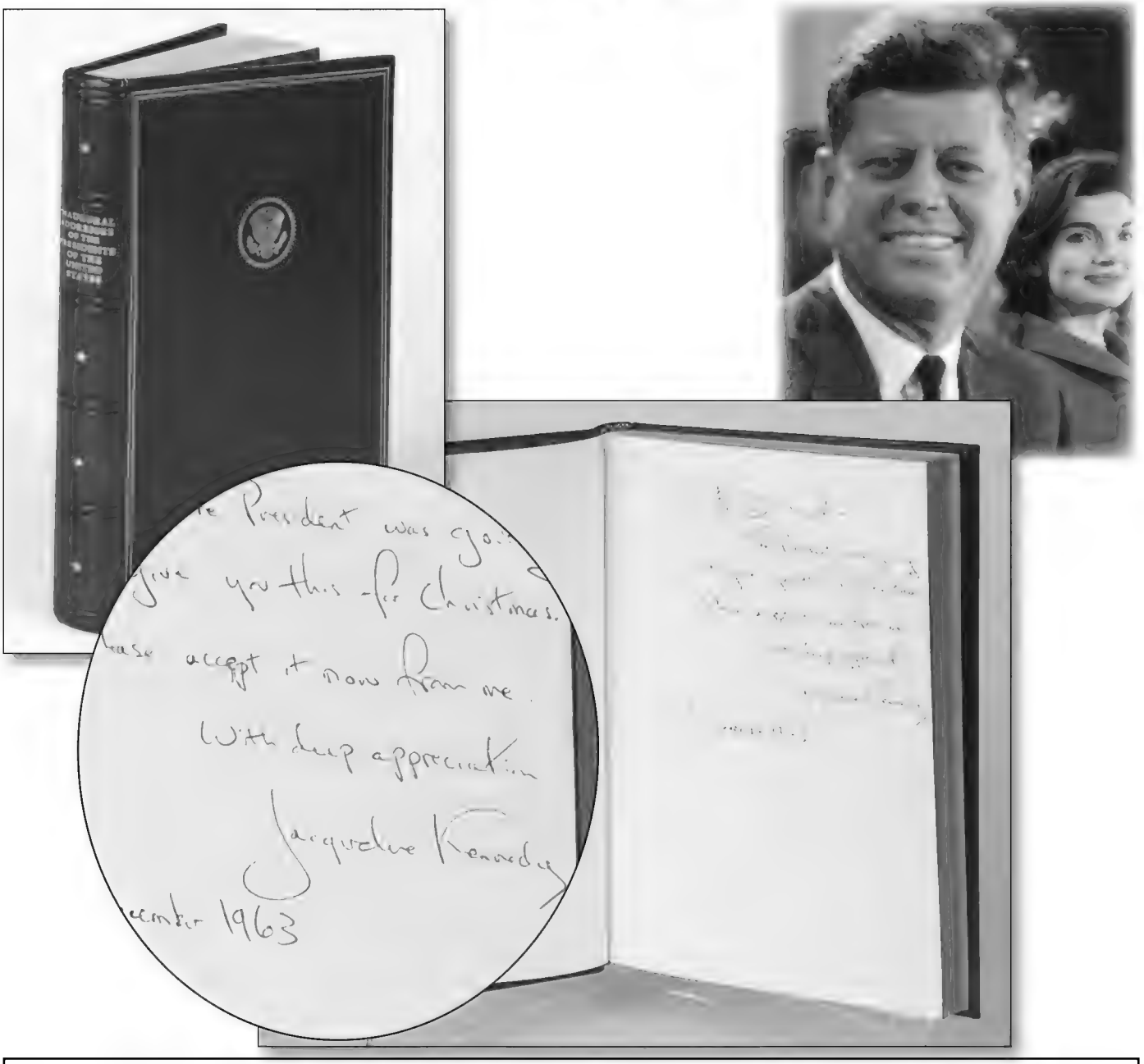
59. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Four Language Ships' Papers Signed as President, 20 ½ in. x 16 ½ in., dated April 8, 1802. The document confers passage to *"Major Lines"*, *"Master of the Brig called the Hunter, of the burthen of 81 tons, lying at present in the port of New Haven bound for St. Domingo"* and laden with *"Horses, oxen, beef, port, corn, potatoes, hams, cheese, staves, cornmeal, poultry &c"*. Signed *"Th: Jefferson"* at the center right, and countersigned by Secretary of State **James Madison** just beneath. Minor stains, with archival repair to paper loss at the outer edges and folds; otherwise, in fine condition with intact white paper and wax seals at the left. Jefferson's signature is quite prominent. (#24294) **$6,500.00**



60. JOHNSON, LYNDON. 1908-1973. 36th President of the U.S. (1963-1969). **Signed Photograph**, 9 in. x 12 in. (the image being 5 ½ in. x 7 ¼ in.), a black and white portrait featuring the imposing politician seated with his hands clasped in front, gazing forward confidently. Inscribed on the matting in black ink, *"To William Vaughan – with best wishes, Lyndon B. Johnson"*. Minor stains at the left-side corners of the matting; overall, in fine condition. (#13314) **$495.00**



61. JOHNSON, RICHARD M. 1780-1850. Vice President of the U.S. under Andrew Jackson. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, written to Senator George Poindexter from Mississippi, no date. In full: *"My friend, Majr. Urich Sebree of Fayette Mo* [Recent] *has been before the Senate upwards of 4 months a reappointment during that time his office has been closed. As the almighty never made a better man or a better officer, I presume there can be no real difficulty. Please attend to this case for me & oblige Rh. M. Johnson. Sebree is a near relation, & has therefore written to me. RMJ."* In fine condition. (#) **$295.00**



Signing for her husband who fell to an assassins bullet just one month prior, Jackie Kennedy inscribes a leather-bound presentation copy of *Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents* as a Christmas gift for Dr. Janet Travell in December, 1963

62. Kennedy, Jacqueline. 1929-1994. The wife of President John F. Kennedy and First Lady (1961-63). **Rare Signed Book**, being **a Limited Edition Presentation Copy** of Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States from George Washington 1789 to John F. Kennedy 1961 (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1961). This book is one of 85 special copies bound for presentation by the President on Christmas, 1963. The volume has the Presidential seal reproduced on the title, with portrait vignettes of the Presidents throughout. Bound in red calf with double gilt filler border and the Presidential seal, spine gilt, gilt edges, and marbled paper slipcase. Most notably, this book is poignantly inscribed by Jackie Kennedy just one month after her husband's assassination on the front end leaf, *"For Dr. Travell – The President was going to give you this for Christmas. Please accept it now from me. With deep appreciation, Jacqueline Kennedy, December 1963"*. Also includes a White House visiting card printed "Mrs. Kennedy", and handwritten on the envelope *"Dr. Janet Travell Powell"*. The book is also embossed in gold gilt at the lower right corner with the doctor's initials, "J.T.P." A similar signed book inscribed to New York governor Averell Harriman sold in 1997 for $25,000.00. This signed copy, presented to White House physician Dr. Janet Travell, is especially desirable and remains in absolutely mint condition, with a pristine signature and beautiful holograph text from Mrs. Kennedy.
(#) **$15,000.00**

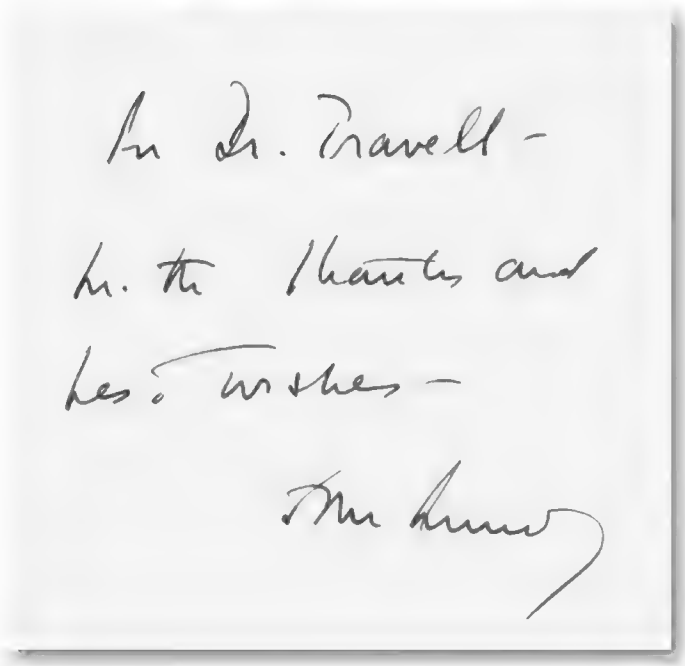
63. KENNEDY, JACQUELINE. Signed Photograph as First Lady, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a wonderful candid image of Jackie in stylish white coat and sun hat, with JFK shown walking just behind her in the background. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To Gertrude Breslin – with best wishes and deep appreciation, Jacqueline Kennedy"*. In fine condition. (#24323) **$1,500.00**

And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country

64. KENNEDY, JOHN F. Superb Signed Inaugural Address, being a cloth-bound presentation copy of his famous words to the American people on January 20, 1961, eight pages in length, gold-gilt embossed with Presidential Seal on cover and title *"Inaugural Address of John F. Kennedy"* on the spine. Inscribed on the front endleaf *"For Dr. Travell – with thanks and best wishes, John Kennedy"*. Dr. Janet Travell was first introduced to Kennedy to help allieviate his chronic back pains, complicated by his WWII ordeal with PT-109. Kennedy later brought her to the White House with him, where she served as White House physician.

In the past few years, two other comparable Signed Inaugural Addresses have been sold at auction for breathtaking sums. One inscribed by John, Jackie and Caroline to the Kennedy family patriarch Joseph P. Kennedy sold for $41,250.00; the other, inscribed to an army general brought $44,000.00.

A wonderful signed edition of the speech that inspired a nation, written to one of the most important care givers in his life: the doctor who helped him overcome his chronic pain, and later became the first female White House physician. In excellent condition. Housed in a matching slipcase. (#) **$25,000.00**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1962

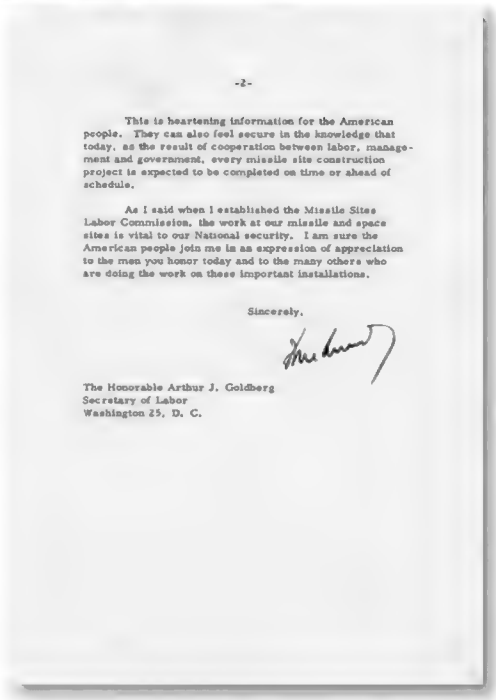
Dear Mr. Secretary:

I was pleased to learn that you, as Chairman of the Missile Sites Labor Commission, are today awarding certificates of merit to a group of labor, management and government representatives who have done an outstanding job at two of our missile installations.

As a result of the cooperative efforts of these men, as members of local Missile Site Labor Relations Committees, and of their associates engaged in the construction of these important defense facilities, two new Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile complexes are operational earlier than expected. This adds additional strength to freedom's deterrent striking power.

Through the teamwork of labor, management and government the Atlas complex at Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, was finished three weeks early, and the one at Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, was completed five weeks ahead of schedule.

Since last May when I established the Missile Sites Labor Commission to bring about uninterrupted and economical work on our Nation's missile and space sites, 217,000 man-days were worked at Forbes Air Force Base and not a single man-day was lost due to labor disputes. The record at the Warren Air Force Base is also impressive. There 322,300 man-days were worked and only 36 man-days lost.



-2-

This is heartening information for the American people. They can also feel secure in the knowledge that today, as the result of cooperation between labor, management and government, every missile site construction project is expected to be completed on time or ahead of schedule.

As I said when I established the Missile Sites Labor Commission, the work at our missile and space sites is vital to our National security. I am sure the American people join me in an expression of appreciation to the men you honor today and to the many others who are doing the work on these important installations.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg
Secretary of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

<u>Approach of The Cuban Missile Crisis</u>:

Though publicly encouraging the Soviets to agree to a nuclear testing ban, President Kennedy continues to enlarge the country's arsenal of ICBM's as a high-stakes bargaining chip

"As a result of the cooperative efforts of these men… two new Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile complexes are operational earlier than expected. This adds additional strength to freedom's deterrent striking power"

"This is heartening information for the American people…the work at our missile and space sites is vital to our National Security"

65. Kennedy, John F. Typed Letter Signed as President, Two pages, Quarto, on White House letterhead stationery, dated July 22, 1962. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope. Written to Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg. In this letter, Kennedy congratulates Goldberg on the Labor Department's completion of a new missile field under budget and ahead of schedule. Kennedy writes (in full):

"Dear Mr. Secretary:

I was pleased to learn that you, as Chairman of the Missile Sites Labor Commission, are today awarding certificates of merit to a group of labor, management and government representatives who have done and outstanding job at two of our missile installations.

As a result of the cooperative efforts of these men, as members of local Missile Site Labor Relations Committees, and of their associations engaged in the construction of these important defense facilities, two new Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile complexes are operational earlier than expected. This adds additional strength to freedom's deterrent striking power.

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As I said when I established the Missile Sites Labor Commission, the work at our missile and space sites is vital to our National Security. I am sure the American people join me in an expression of appreciation to the men you honor today and to the many others who are doing the work on these important installations.

Sincerely,
John Kennedy"

During 1962, President Kennedy continued in his quest to lead the country toward a peaceful solution to the dizzying arms race with the Soviet Union. To effect this end, he stepped up defense spending on one hand, while simultaneously calling for a joint nuclear testing ban on the other. Kennedy's hope was that a build-up in U.S. nuclear capabilities would convince the Soviet Union to come to the bargaining table. However, later that year the arms race nearly terminated in war, as the Soviets reckless deployment of ICBM's on Cuba — within 20 minutes flight time of the United States — brought Kennedy and Soviet General Secretary Nikita Khrushchev into direct confrontation, now known as the <u>Cuban Missile Crisis</u> (October, 1962).

An exceptional letter from Kennedy as President with a great association. In mint condition. (#22009) **$6,950.00**

Dr. Janet Travell's Carolina Rocker – the very chair that inspired John F. Kennedy's legacy of Presidential Rocking Chairs

66. [KENNEDY, JOHN F.] TRAVELL, DR. JANET. Original North Carolina Rocker, constructed of hand-finished Carolina oak with herringbone back and seat of fine interwoven steam-bent cane, with curved runners and high back for comfort. This chair, known as a "Carolina Rocker", is made by P & P Chair Company of Asheboro, North Carolina, and has since become known as the "Kennedy Rocker". This particular chair was used by Dr. Janet Travell in her New York City office. Kennedy, whose history of back problems is well known, underwent painful spinal surgery prior to taking his Senate seat in 1955. In recovery, he visited Travell's office, where he sat in this very Carolina rocker – a bulky oak-frame chair with a woven rattan seat and back – she had in her office. Kennedy found this chair so comfortable that Dr. Travell suggested he buy one. In the intervening weeks, Kennedy underwent a follow-up surgery in Washington to remove a plate in his back. He requested that Dr. Travell attend to him during his recovery in the hospital, and she thoughtfully brought this rocker down to Washington with her so that Kennedy could use it in his hospital room while convalescing. Shortly thereafter, Travell ordered the first of what would become the Kennedy Rockers for the young Senator for use in his Senate Office.

When Kennedy became president in 1961, Dr. Travell became the White House physician, and the President's rocker from the Senate Office Building was installed in the Oval Office. That May, the President aggravated his old back injury at a tree-planting ceremony in Ottawa and acquired more rockers. Eventually he installed several rocking chairs in the White House; the others were sent to Camp David and the Kennedy family homes in Palm Beach and Hyannis Port. He also brought them along to hotels he frequented, and one even found a semi-permanent place aboard Air Force One. Photographs of President Kennedy sitting in a rocker, conferring with Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson as well as foreign heads of state became world famous. The president once told reporters that the rocker was his favorite piece of furniture, and in the spirit of sharing his favorite form of ergonomic relaxation, he gave rockers as personal gifts to a number of important friends and supporters, among them the President of Mexico.

Offered here is Janet Travell's personal Carolina Rocker, the chair in which Kennedy first sat during his visit to her office as a young Senator, and the chair that inspired the Kennedy Rockers. The chair is accompanied with an archive of handwritten notes and memos from Travell as White House physician regarding the construction of Kennedy's Oval Office rocking chair, as well as a catalog from P & P Chair Company and other rocker-related ephemera from Travell's office.

Given the severity and complexity of his injuries, coupled with his poor response to conventional treatment, it is now generally accepted that without the unique expertise of Travell and her careful attention to Kennedy's ergonomic recovery, the hobbled senator's political career would have ended prematurely.

A great memento from the Kennedy years, this personal chair from the office of the first woman to hold the position of White House physician is especially poignant given its importance to the President's health. The rocker remains in very good condition owing to its solid construction, and exhibits general wear from years of good use in Travell's New York and Washington offices. (#) **$75,000.00**

67. Kennedy, Robert F. 1925-1968. American politician. Younger brother of President John F. Kennedy (1961-63). **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a wonderful head and shoulders image of the younger Kennedy brother wearing a suit and tie. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"For Joan Martins, With Appreciation & Best Wishes, Robert F. Kennedy"*. Minor surface wrinkling and light stains; otherwise, in very good condition. (#23141) **$695.00**

Newlyweds John and Jackie Kennedy send a thank-you note to the valet who had charge of them during their honeymoon stay in Beverly Hills

68. Kennedy, John F. & Jackie. Signed Handwritten Greeting Card, approximately 7 in. x 3 in., bi-fold, with a stylized Afgan hound drawn in line art. The card opens to reveal two autograph notes written by John Kennedy & Jacqueline shortly after their honeymoon in 1953. After the newlyweds left Acapulco they spent a week at Marion Davies' mansion in Beverly Hills. While in sunny Southern California, they were attended by Ingo Dauth, Davies' housekeeper; these are notes of thanks to her.

JFK writes:

> *"Ingo, I'll never forget our week together. It has meant more to me than I can possibly say. Let's keep it our secret! Jack K."*

Jackie continues:

> *"For Ingo - the best person in the world to spend a honeymoon with - Thank you SO much for being so wonderful to us - Love, Jackie".*

These notes appear side by side on the inside of the card.

The archive further includes:

1. A typed promissory note for a loan of $80,000 to John Bouvier, father of Jacqueline and Lee. The loan is from M.C. Bouvier, H.B. Baruch, and Phelan Beale (at 6% interest). Signed by John G. Bouvier ["Jack"] to James Lee, the father of Bouvier's wife, Janet. Undated, the letter was probably written in late 1935 or early 1936 when Jack and Janet's marriage began to fail. The letter opens, *"My Dear Mr. Lee, I am writing to ask you for aid and guidance in a situation that is so vital to Janet and myself and our two kiddies, that it has almost reached staggering proportions."* A fourth page contains the opening sentence of page three and was then abandoned. On the verso of the third and fourth pages are notes in pencil such as *"Jacqueline and Lee suggest that we forgive and forget now that we're practically all even and give them a little dual control for a change."*

2. A 2 ½ pp ALS from Ingo Dauth to N.E. Stein dated Oct. 18 [no year]. It is written in reply to an inquiry about Dauth selling the previously mentioned honeymoon notes. In it she says, *"Of course I feel sorry to have parted with the notes from our late President and his wife, but money is something one needs especially when travelling, so it is too late to feel sorry now."* She goes on to reminisce about the time spent with the Kennedys and the notes they wrote to her.

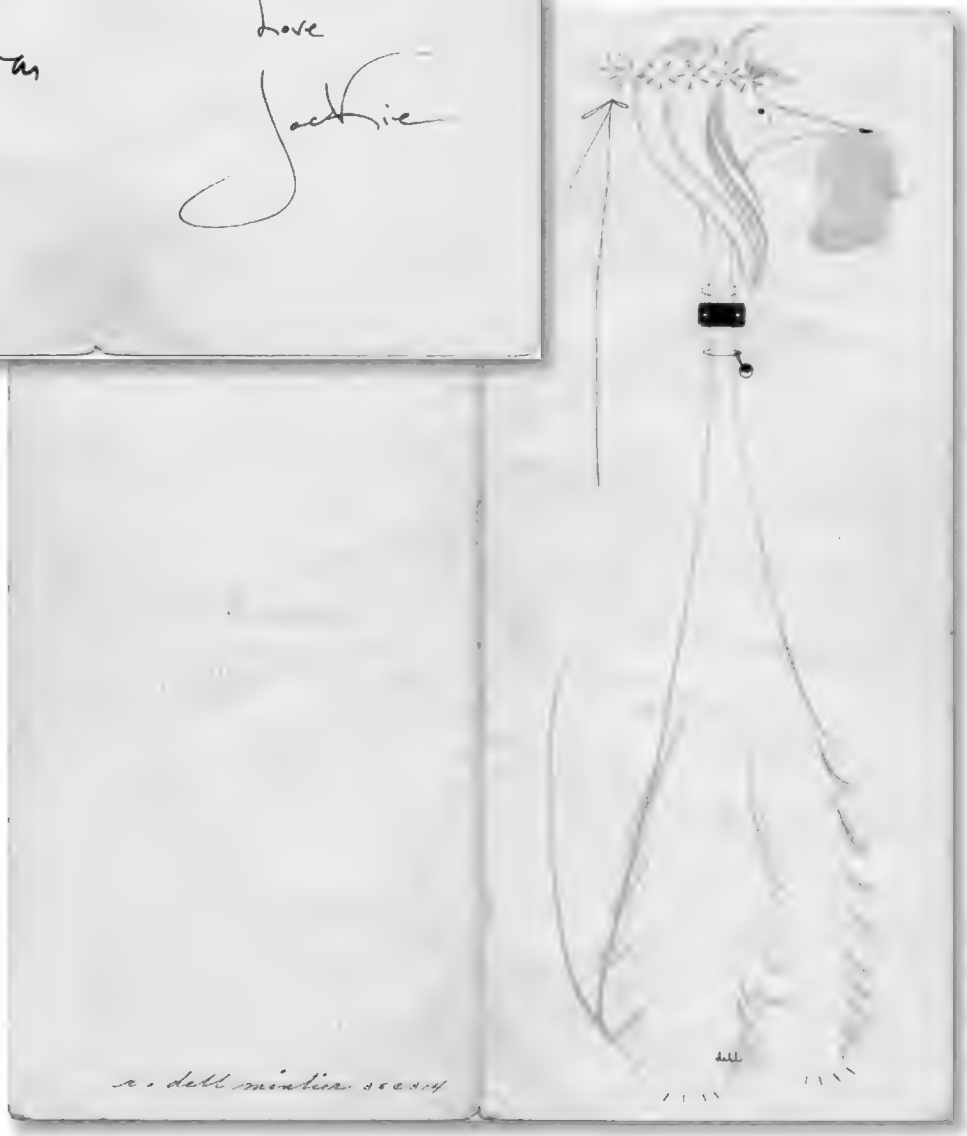
The courtship of John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline Lee Bouvier

John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline Lee Bouvier began dating after they first met at the home of columnist Charles Bartlett, though there were frequent interruptions due to his campaign schedule for a seat in the U.S. Senate (Kennedy was to defeat Republican Henry Cabot Lodge - November 4, 1952). They were finally engaged following her return from covering the coronation events of Queen Elizabeth II (February 8, 1952); she was employed as a news photographer for the Washington Times-Herald (as the paper's "Inquiring Camera Girl"). Their engagement announcement was delayed until after Jack's appearance on the cover of the Saturday Evening Post in an article entitled "Jack Kennedy, the Senate's Gay Young Bachelor". There were, of course, rumors that Kennedy was a playboy congressman and a womanizer. Undaunted, Jacqueline felt that she would be "the luckiest girl in the world" if he would marry her. There was no whirlwind courtship. They were married on the morning of September 12, 1953, in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (Newport, Rhode Island).

This superb handwritten note from America's most famous Presidential couple is a true cornerstone piece for any collector of Kennediana. Some slight smudging to 'k' in "Jack" signature on the card. General creasing and mounting remnants on verso; on the whole, in fine condition with clear dark text and signatures. Each supporting letter in very good to fine condition. (#22185) **$12,500.00**

Ingo: I'll never
forget our
week together. It
has meant more
to me than I
can possibly say.
Let's keep it our
secret!
Love
Jackie

For Ingo —
the best person in
the world to spend
a honeymoon with —
Thank you SO much
for being so wonderful
to us —
Love
Jackie



Remembering the bitter loss of his friend Henry Clay to James K. Polk in the election of 1844, Abraham Lincoln, the pragmatic young Congressman from Illinois, throws his support behind Gen. Zachary Taylor as the only viable Whig candidate for President in 1848

"[Henry Clay] *might get New York; and that would have elected in 1844, but it will not now; because he must now, at the least, lose Tennessee, which he had then, and, in*

"In my judgment, we can elect nobody but Gen. Taylor"

69. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated April 30, 1848 from Washington, D.C. Written to Archibald Williams, esq. of Quincy, Illinois. During Lincoln's presidency, he would appoint Williams as U.S. District Judge of Kansas after Williams refused an appointment to the Supreme Court, believing that he was too advanced in age. Comes with the original transmittal envelope with **Additional Handwritten Free Frank** *"A. Lincoln M.C."* at the upper right corner. Lincoln pens (in full):

"Dear Williams:

I have not seen in the papers any evidence of a movement to send a delegate from your circuit to the June convention. I wish to say that I think it all important that a delegate should be sent. He might get New York; and that would have elected in 1844, but it will not now; because he must now, at the least, lose Tennessee, which he had then, and, in addition, the fifteen new votes of Florida, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin. I know our good friend Browning [Orville H. Browning] *is a great admirer of Mr. Clay, and I therefore fear, he is favoring his nomination. If he is, ask him to discard feeling, and try if he can possibly, as a matter of judgment, count the votes necessary to elect him.*

In my judgment, we can elect nobody but Gen. Taylor; and we can not elect him without a nomination. Therefore, don't fail to send a delegate.

Your, friend as ever,

A. Lincoln"

In the closely-contested Election of 1844, Whig nominee Henry Clay lost New York by a mere 5,000 votes, which tipped the balance of the Electoral College in favor of Tennessee Democrat James K. Polk. It would be the closest brush that "The Great Compromiser" ever had with the Presidency in the many campaigns of his long political career.

After Clay's defeat, Zachary Taylor became Lincoln's clear choice for the Presidency long before the Whig Convention in 1848. Taylor had never participated in political life – indeed, like many professional military officers he had never even voted – and movements to nominate him for the Presidency in 1846 were generally put forth as being of a "no-party" character. Lincoln backed Taylor in 1847, well before Taylor finally wrote a letter on April 22, 1848 – just one week prior to the date of the present letter from Lincoln – saying that he was "a Whig, but not an ultra Whig."

Lincoln candidly supported Taylor "not because I think he would make a better president than [Henry] Clay, but because I think he would make a better one than Polk, or Buchanan, or any such [Democratic] creatures, one of whom is sure to be elected, if he is not." At the Whig convention in Philadelphia the week of June 7-9, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot, trailed in order by Gen. Winfield Scott, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster.

Lincoln took an extremely active role in the Presidential campaign. He worked with a committee of members of Congress to frank thousands of speeches and documents, campaigned in Maryland and Delaware, made a speaking tour of Massachusetts, and returned to campaign in Illinois as well. A principal issue in the contest was Taylor's alleged lack of principles, and Lincoln's speech in the House of Representatives, July 27, 1848 – known sometimes as the "military coattails" speech – addressed that issue with pungent humor. Answering Democratic charges that Whigs were trying to ride into office on the coattails of a military hero who stood for nothing, Lincoln noted the hypocrisy of such a charge from the party of Andrew Jackson. He belittled efforts to glorify the military career of Democratic nominee of Lewis Cass in a famous passage that poked fun at his own limited military experience.

Lincoln also defended Taylor's seeming lack of principles – even though he had himself hoped the general would make a statement on the bank, the tariff, and the war – by saying that Taylor's principle was to be guided by the will of Congress. Taylor would not ram a platform down the people's throats or veto what the people wanted, as expressed by their elected representative in Congress. Lincoln admitted that he did not know Taylor's stance on the Wilmot Proviso but said that he hoped and believed that Taylor would not veto it if it passed Congress. In his campaign speeches for Taylor, Lincoln stressed the futility of antislavery advocates' voting for third party, a strategy which would be sure to elect Cass and thereby extend slave territory.

A fantastic, early political letter from Abraham Lincoln in which he applies the electoral lessons learned in election of 1844 and abandons Henry Clay – a close friend of the Todd family who Lincoln once called the "beau ideal of a statesman" and "the man for whom I fought all my life" – to give his support to Zachary Taylor.

Prodded by Lincoln in this letter, Archibald Williams eventually persuaded their mutual friend Orville Browning to support Taylor over Henry Clay, and Browning took his vote to Philadelphia one month later as a Whig delegate from western Illinois.

In fine condition. Lincoln's discussion of the Electoral College calculus bears a striking resemblance to the recent history of the 2000 and 2004 Presidential elections. (#24251) **$100,000.00**

Washington June 30. 1848

Dear Williams;

I have not seen in the papers any evidence of a movement to send a delegate from your district to the Jackson Convention— I wish to say, that I think it all important that a delegate should be sent— Mr Clay, should he be elected, is just now at the head of the Whig party. He might get New York, and that would have elected him— But he will not now. Because he must now at least lose Tennessee which he has lost, and in addition, the fifteen new votes of Florida, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin— I know Gen Jackson is a great admirer of Mr Clay, and therefore feels, he is favoring his nomination— If he is ask him to ascertain, and try if he can possibly, as a matter of fragment, count the votes necessary to elect him— If by any fragment we can elect Mr Clay, but Gen Taylor, and we can not elect him without, the election— Therefore, dont fail to send a delegate—

Your friend as ever

A Lincoln

President Abraham Lincoln releases a Southerner who had been accused of espionage and falsely imprisoned at Fort Lafayette, New York

70. Lincoln, Abraham Exceptional Autograph Note Signed as President, One page, approx. 2 in. x 3 in., dated October 29, 1861, and written to Secretary of State **William Seward**. In full: *"Sec. of State, please see this lady – She wishes the bond may be several & not joint. I think it might be so. A. Lincoln, Oct. 29, 1861"*.

This fine handwritten note is accompanied with a nineteen-piece **Archive of Correspondence** including letters, documents and telegrams, all relating to the case of John Williams, who had been arrested as a spy. A fascinating case history, this archive is virtually a complete record of what took place from the time of Williams' arrest until his final release.

A resident of Norfolk, Virginia, Williams was arrested in Boston where he had registered, for reasons unknown, at a hotel under an assumed name. He was accused of espionage and sent to Fort Lafayette in New York harbor. After investigation, no evidence was found against him but his refusal to take an oath of allegiance to the United States delayed his release. The State department, after Williams' friends and family had finally persuaded him to take the oath, then required that he furnish a bond of $10,000 as a security against any overt act on his part against the government. Four men were found to put up the sum and the necessary documents were drawn up. The bond however had been made jointly, making any one of the men responsible for the entire amount in case of a default. Naturally, it was desired to change this to a bond made severally in which case each man was responsible only for his share ($2,500.00).

This change involved a good deal of red tape, and in an attempt to speed things up, Mrs. Williams made a personal appeal to the President. Her letter describing her meeting with Lincoln is included in this collection, which reads (in part), *"we went back to the President, caught him finally in a fence corner, and told him what we wanted. He understood the matter directly, and said, though he never interfered with the Secretary, yet he thought the bond might be made severally instead of jointly, and gave us a note to Mr. Seward to that effect"*.

A few of the additional documents included in this archive (not illus.):

- Instructions for the Guidance of Citizen Prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette, DS by the commanding officer, One page, Folio, Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, August 3, 1861.
- ALS by George R. Dodge, Provost Marshal of Baltimore, to General Benjamin F. Butler, saying that John Williams is known to him as a loyal citizen and that no charges have been lodged against him, One page, 12mo, Baltimore, September 12, 1861.
- ADS by a number of citizens of Norfolk, Virginia, stating that John Williams is known to them as a law abiding citizen not connected with the military forces of either side, Two pages, Quarto, Norfolk [no date].
- Copy of a letter (in pencil) from W.H. Seward to General Dix, stating that orders for Williams' release have been issued upon his compliance with the conditions set forth in the letter described above, Two pages, 12mo, Washington, October 22, 1961.
- Manuscript Document stating that John Williams is bonded in the sum of $10,000, Three pages, Folio, New York, October 27, 1861.
- ALS by Mrs. Williams to Mr. Williams' father, relating to difficulties in having the bond made severally instead of jointly which necessitated a trip to Washington and made an appeal to President Lincoln for his help, Four pages, 12mo, Baltimore, October 31, 1861.
- Copy of a letter (in pencil) by General Dix to George R. Dodge asking him to tell Mrs. Williams that the U.S. District Attorney has been authorized to make the bond severally, One page, 12mo, November 1, 1861.
- Telegram, with the original transmittal envelope, form Lt. Col. Burke to Mr. Williams' father, informing him that his son's discharge has been sent by mail to Fort Warren, dated November 12, 1861 from Fort Hamilton.

Each piece in very good to fine condition. An excellent archive of documents relating to case of espionage during the Civil War, crowned by a superb handwritten order from the President. Housed in a custom archival slipcase with gold gilt lettering. (#22795) **$15,000.00**

71. Lincoln, Abraham. Handsome Presidential Appointment Document Signed, 18 ½ in. x 15 in., dated July 13, 1861. The document appoints Henry C. Beckwith as *"Surveyor of the Customs for the Port of Hartford in the State of Connecticut"*, and is signed in full at the lower right, *"Abraham Lincoln"*, and countersigned by Secretary of the Treasury **Salmon P. Chase** at the lower left. In fine condition. (#24275) **$9,500.00**

Sec. of State, please see this lady — She wishes this Comm may be severed & not joint. I think it ought to be so

Oct. 29. 1861 A. Lincoln

Item #70

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

President of the United States of America

KNOW YE, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Prudence and Ability of Henry C. Beckwith

I have Nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, DO APPOINT HIM Surveyor of the Customs for the Port of Hartford in the State of Connecticut,

and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law; AND TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him, the said Henry C. Beckwith during the term of four years from the 2nd day of July, 1861, unless this Commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Treasury Department of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty sixth.

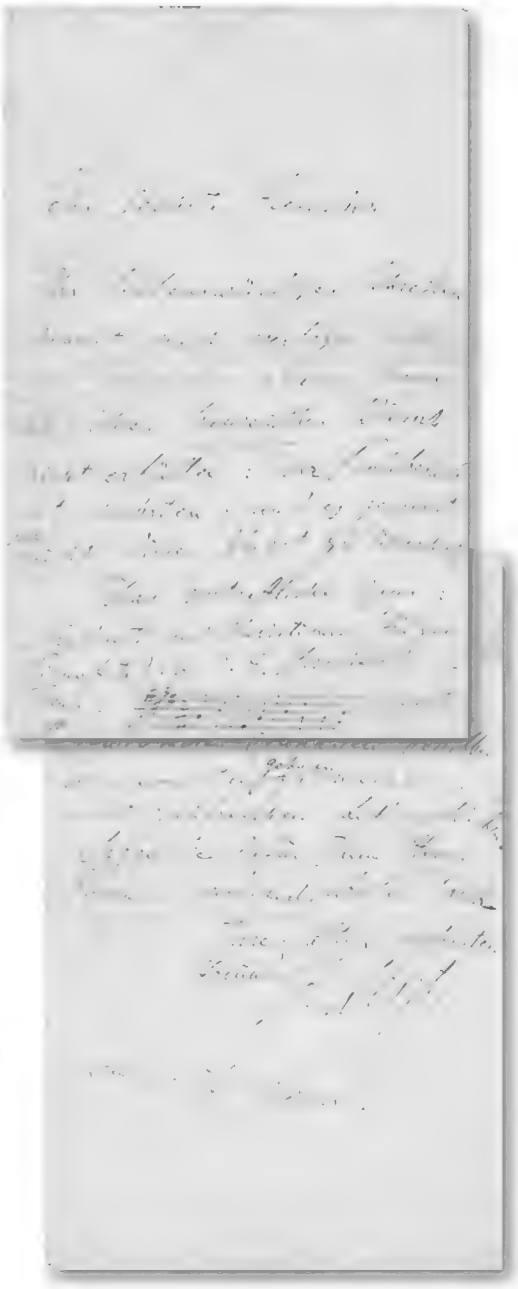
By the President: Abraham Lincoln

W. Hunter

Item #71

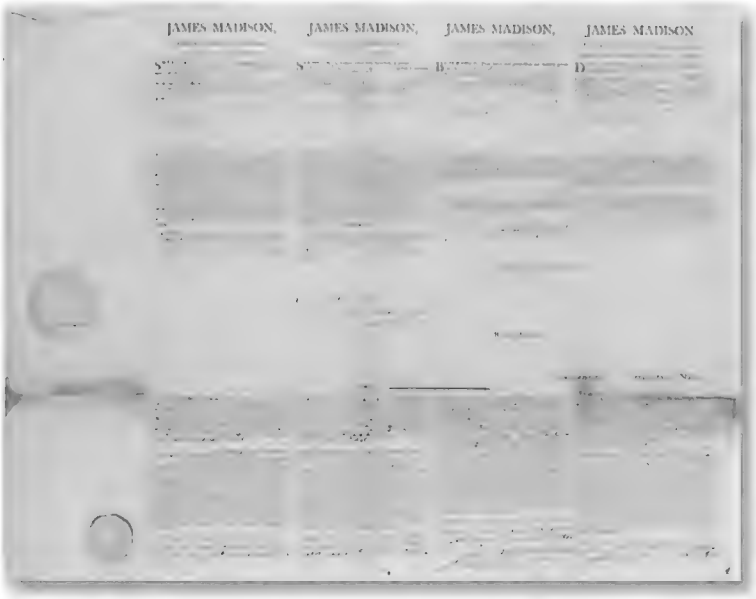
Charles Lindbergh poses with his record-breaking monoplane, the *Spirit of St. Louis*

72. LINDBERGH, CHARLES. 1902-1974. American aviator. **EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOGRAPH SIGNED**, approx. 10 1/2 in. x 13 3/4 in., a light sepia-tone waist-up portrait (by Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D.C.) of Lindbergh standing with "The Spirit of St. Louis" in the background. Signed in ink beneath the image on the photographer's matte, *"Charles A. Lindbergh"*. This photograph was originally acquired from the estate of **William P. MacCracken** (1888-1969), Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Aviation Division (Aviation Secretary) – the first federal regulator of aviation. An experienced pilot who had served as a flight instructor during World War I, MacCracken also served on the Chicago Aero Commission and was a member of the board of governors of the National Aeronautical Association (1922-26) before he was appointed to the Commerce Dept. by President Hoover (1926). After helping to draft much needed safety standards and regulations, MacCracken left the Commerce Department in 1929 to resume the practice of law, however, he continued to be actively involved in the growth of commercial aviation. An excellent signed photograph with a wonderful association. In fine condition. (#23286) **$7,950.00**



Liszt reveals some of his favorite pieces of music!

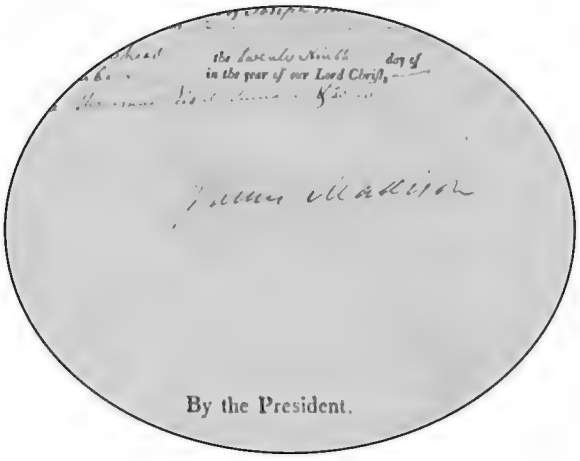
73. LISZT, FRANZ. 1811-1886. Hungarian Romantic composer and virtuoso pianist. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED** with **ADDITIONAL HANDWRITTEN MUSICAL QUOTATION**, in German, Two pages, Octavo, dated July 17, 1876 from Weimar. During this year, Liszt was coping with the deaths of his friend George Sand and the Contesse d'Agoult, the mother of his three children. Writing to an unidentified female correspondent, Liszt pens (in part): *"I cannot grant your Bayreuth wish: it is forbidden to make a trial visit and it would be inappropriate to ignore this prohibition. The excellent work 'Andante and Variations' by E.G. Hirschfeld – Theme here* [Liszt pens four bars of the piece] *I played several times, and the Polonaises by the same composer which he dedicated to me are among my most favorite pieces, of which I don't have too many."* Ornately signed *"F. Liszt"* at the close. Though Liszt here openly admires the work of Hirschfeld, his compositions are largely absent from the modern classical repertoire. Faint age-toning and light foxing; otherwise in fine condition. (#22800) **$3,950.00**

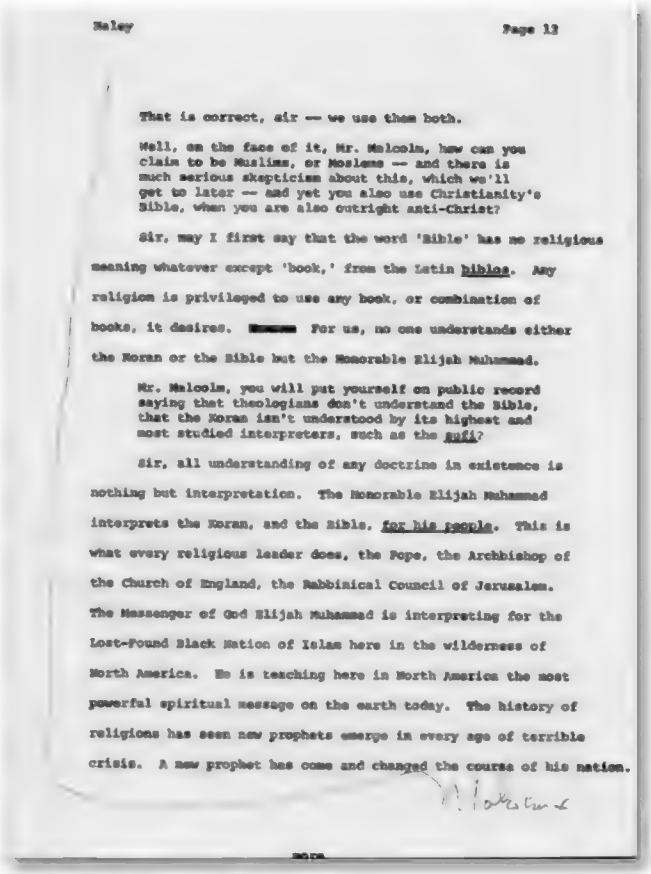


War of 1812-date Ships' Papers signed by President James Madison and Secretary of State James Monroe

74. Madison, James & James Monroe. War of 1812-date Four Language Ships' Papers Signed, 21 in. x 17 in., dated December 29, 1812. The document authorizes safe passage for the ship *"Print"* of the burthen of 215 tons in the port of Marblehead, under the command of Capt. John Dixey, bound for Bayonne laden with Merchantable Cod Fish in bulk & Bales of Cotton.

It was the Great Britain's interference with neutral shipping (including the impressments of seamen and the blockading of American ports) which precipitated the War of 1812. Three days prior to the date of this document, the British Admiralty officially announced a naval blockade of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, effectively preventing all commercial vessels from entering the mid-Atlantic coastal waters. Marblehead Massachusetts, the origin of this ship, was one of the few northern ports to remain unmolested. [Also, on the very day of the date of this document – December 29 – the U.S.S. *Constitution* destroyed the British 38-gun frigate *Java* off of the Brazilian coast, earning its immortal nickname "Old Ironsides"]. A wonderful war-date document associated with the causes of this conflict, with an important date! Minor tear to the wax and paper seal at the center left, and two small tears at the center folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#13928) **$1,950.00**




Haley Page 12

That is correct, sir — we use them both.

Well, on the face of it, Mr. Malcolm, how can you claim to be Muslims, or Moslems — and there is much serious skepticism about this, which we'll get to later — and yet you also use Christianity's Bible, when you are also outright anti-Christ?

Sir, may I first say that the word 'Bible' has no religious meaning whatever except 'book,' from the Latin biblos. Any religion is privileged to use any book, or combination of books, it desires. [redacted] For us, no one understands either the Koran or the Bible but the Honorable Elijah Muhammad.

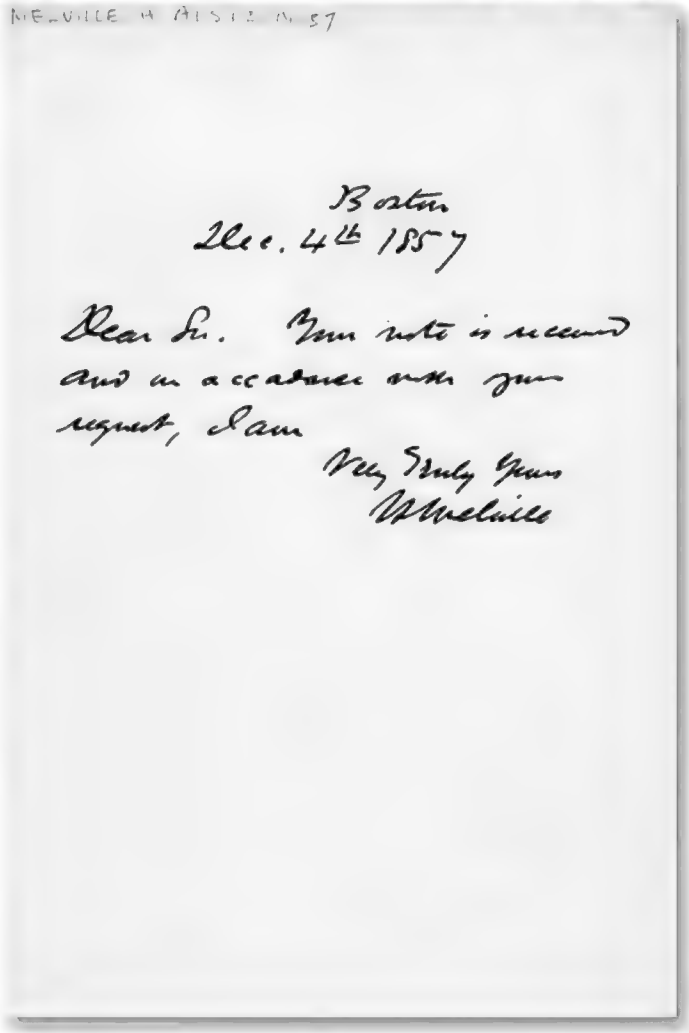
Mr. Malcolm, you will put yourself on public record saying that theologians don't understand the Bible, that the Koran isn't understood by its highest and most studied interpreters, such as the Sufi?

Sir, all understanding of any doctrine in existence is nothing but interpretation. The Honorable Elijah Muhammad interprets the Koran, and the Bible, for his people. This is what every religious leader does, the Pope, the Archbishop of the Church of England, the Rabbinical Council of Jerusalem. The Messenger of God Elijah Muhammad is interpreting for the Lost-Found Black Nation of Islam here in the wilderness of North America. He is teaching here in North America the most powerful spiritual message on the earth today. The history of religions has seen new prophets emerge in every age of terrible crisis. A new prophet has come and changed the course of his nation.

more

Alex Haley's famous interview with Malcolm X for *Playboy*

75. Malcolm X. 1925-1965. American political activist. **Typed Manuscript Signed**, One page, Quarto, undated. The manuscript is an original page of the Alex Haley "Playboy" interview of Malcolm X, and reads (in part): *"...the word 'Bible' has no religious meaning whatever except 'book,' from the Latin biblos. Any religion is privileged to use any book, or combination of books, it desires. For us, no one understands either the Koran or the Bible but the Honorable Elijah Muhammad... A new prophet has come and changed the course of his nation."* Signed *"Malcolm X"* at the bottom right in blue pen. Typed at the top of the page *"Haley Page 12"* and at the bottom *"more"*. In fine condition. (#21508) **$3,950.00**



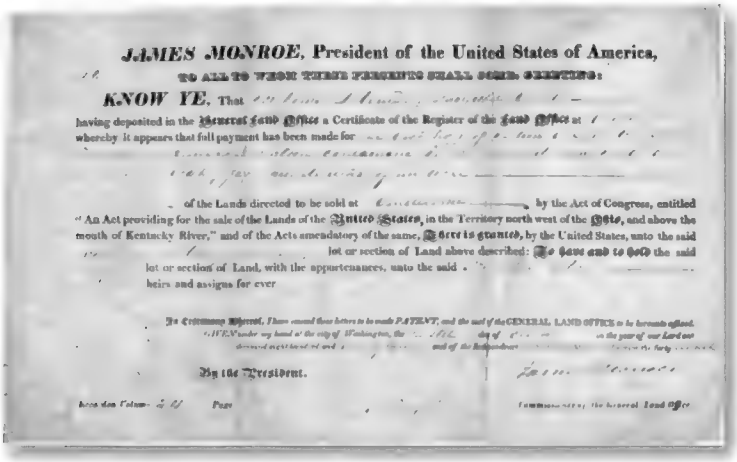
Boston
Dec. 4th 1857

Dear Sir. Your note is received and in accordance with your request, I am

Very Truly Yours
H Melville

The author of *Moby Dick* fulfills an autograph request!

76. MELVILLE, HERMAN. 1819-1891. American novelist. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated December 4, 1857 from Boston. In full: *"Dear Sir. Your note is received and in accordance with your request, I am Very Truly Yours, H Melville"*. In very fine condition with excellent contrast between the dark holograph text and paper. (#24274) **$9,500.00**



JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That

having deposited in the General Land Office a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at

whereby it appears that full payment has been made for

of the Lands directed to be sold at by the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River," and of the Acts amendatory of the same, There is granted, by the United States, unto the said lot or section of Land above described: To have and to hold the said lot or section of Land, with the appurtenances, unto the said heirs and assigns for ever.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and and of the Independence

By the President.

Recorded Vol. Page

Commissioner of the General Land Office

77. MONROE, JAMES. 1758-1831. 5th President of the U.S. (1817-1825). **Document Signed as President**, 13 in. x 15 in., dated October 12, 1823. The document grants 361 acres of land near *"the east half of Section One, in township Fourteen, of Range Seventeen"* in the *"Territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River"* to Nicholas Inbody of Fairfield County. This parcel of land is located in southern Ohio, to the east of Cincinnati and southeast of modern-day Columbus, near the city of Lancaster. Signed at the lower right corner *"James Monroe"*. Some staining; otherwise, in good condition. Original wax and paper seal at the lower left corner is intact. (#) **$395.00**

LAUREL-SUNSET BRANCH No.

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

90-1388
1223

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. January 17 19 52

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Harriet Beal $ 5 00/100

Five 00/100 DOLLARS

Marilyn Monroe

78. Monroe, Marilyn. 1926-1962. American film actress and sex symbol. **Signed Check**, 2 ½ in. x 5 ¾ in., dated January 17, 1952, drawn on her account at the Laurel-Sunset branch of Bank of America, payable to Harriet Beal in the amount $5.00. Completely entirely in her own hand in dark blue ink, with a wonderful full signature at the lower right, *"Marilyn Monroe"*. Cancellation holes touch only a very few portions of the "M" in "Marilyn"; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24321) **$2,500.00**

Unaware that the Treaty of Paris is nearly complete, Revolutionary War financier Robert Morris assumes the worst and urges chief negotiator Benjamin Franklin to secure an additional war loan from King Louis XVI, while the fledgling United States teeters on the verge of financial collapse

"If the war is to be carried on, this aid is indispensable, and when obtained, will enable us to act powerfully in the prosecution of it…"

If Franklin can successfully broker peace, Morris believes that French monetary aid will be crucial in helping the Colonists form a new government

"If a peace takes place, it is still necessary" **[for]** *"establishing the power of government over a people impatient of control, and confirming the federal union of the several states, by correcting defects in the general constitution. In a word, it arises from the Necessity of doing that infinite variety of things which are to be done in an infant government, placed in such delicate circumstances that the people must be wooed and won…"*

79. Morris, Robert. 1734-1806. American financier and statesman. Member of the Continental Congress (1776-78) and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. **Important Manuscript Document Signed**, being a secret **Diplomatic Communiqué**, Four pages, Folio, dated September 27, 1782. Written to *"His Excellency Benjamin Franklin Esquire"*, the document also includes Franklin's **Handwritten Endorsement** on the verso, ***"Money to be had whether possible or not"*.**

This letter was written just weeks before the Treaty of Paris was finalized, during the uncertainty that followed the American victory at Yorktown and when the prospect of peace with Britain seemed most remote. Perhaps most alarmingly, the new nation's finances were on the verge of complete collapse. With this letter, Morris asks Franklin to request, on behalf of Congress, yet another large loan from France, though one that he believed would be the last such plea for monetary aid. Morris emphasizes the warm feelings toward France then sweeping the U.S., and touches on the delicate diplomacy required of Franklin in his all-important mission. Morris then rails against the inefficiencies in the existing system of taxation, and acknowledges the difficulty of imposing taxes on citizens of a nation whose very existence is still in limbo, and which had just come into being through a tax revolt.

The letter reads (in large part):

"Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the copys of acts of Congress of the fourteenth and twenty-third instant together with the copy of my letter of the thirtieth of July covering the estimates for the year 1783. Those estimates are not yet finally decided on. By the Act of the fourteenth you are (as you perceive) instructed to communicate the Resolution for borrowing four millions of dollars to his most Christian majesty, and 1stly to assure his majesty of the high sense which the United States in congress assembled entertain of his friendship and generous exertions; 2ndly, their reliance on a continuance of them, and 3rdly, the necessity of applying to his majesty on the present occasion. From this; and even more particularly from the act of the twenty-third, you will see that it is the wish of Congress to obtain this money from or by means of the King… You (of all Men in the world) are not now to learn that the power English prejudice against every Thing French had taken deep root in the minds of America. It could not have been expected that this should be obliterated in a moment. But by degrees almost every trace of it has been effaced. The Conduct of Britain has weaned us from our attachments, and those very attachments have been transferred in a great measure to France. Whatever remains of monarchical disposition exist, are disposing themselves fast to a connection with the French Monarchy: For the British adherents begin to feel the pangs of a deep despair, which must generate as deep Aversion. The British Army here felt the national haughtiness increased by the contempt which as Englishmen they could not but feel for those who had combined against the freedom of their own Country. Every part of their conduct therefore towards the

Whatever remains of monarchical disposition exist, are disposing themselves fast to a connection with the French Monarchy: For the British adherents begin to feel the pangs of a deep despair, which must generate as deep Aversion. The British Army here felt the national haughtiness increased by the contempt which as Englishmen they could not but feel for those who had combined against the freedom of their own Country. Every part of their conduct therefore towards the Tories while they flattered themselves with victory, showed how much they despised their American friends. Now that reverse of fortune has brought on a little consideration, they find a total separation form this Country unavoidable: they must feel for the fate of their Country; they must therefore hate, but they must respect us too, while their own adherents are both detested and despised. Treated thus like common prostitutes, it is not in human nature so much to forgive, as not to feel in return. Since General Carleton's Arrival or rather since the change of ministers, the British have shown that their intention is, if possible, to conciliate the Rulers of America, and by the influence of a common language and similar laws, with the force of ancient habits and mutual friendships not yet forgotten, not only to renew again the commercial intercourse but to substitute a new federal connection to their ancient sovereignty and dominion. The assurance therefore which congress has directed you to make must not be considered in the number of those idle compliments which are the common currency or small change of a court. It is assurance important because it is founded in truth; and more important still, because it is dictated by the affections of a whole People. If I may venture an opinion still farther, it is principally important because of the critical situation of Things. The sudden change of Britain from Vengeance and War to Kindness and Conciliation, must have effects, and those effects whether they be Contempt of Affection, will depend less perhaps on them than upon Others. It cannot be doubted that they will ring all the Changes upon their usual Theme of Gallic Ambition; they will naturally insinuated the idea that France will neglect us when we have served her purposes, and it would be very strange if they did not find some Converts among that Class of People who would sacrifice to present Case every future Consideration. What I have said will I am confident put your mind into the Train of Refelections which arise out of our Situation, and you will draw the proper Conclusions, and make a proper Application of them. Congress have directed you further to express to the King their Reliance on a Continuance of his Friendship and Exertions. I have no doubt that a full Belief of this Reliance will be easily inculcated, indeed I rather apprehend that we shall be considered as relying too much on France, or in other Words doing too little for ourselves. There can be no sort of Doubt that a mighty good argument may be raised on the usual position, that the Nation which will not help itself does not merit the Aid of Others, and it would be easy to tell us that we must put our own Shoulder to the Wheel before we call upon Hercules… Twenty years hence when time and habit have settled and completed the federal constitution of America, Congress will not think of relying on any other than that Being to whose justice they appealed at the commencement of their opposition… I think I might add that there are some Occasions on which a good Heart is the best Counsellor. The third topic which Congress have directed you to dwell upon, is the necessity of their present application, and it is this which falls most particularly within my Department, for I doubt not that every sentiment on the other Objects has been most forcibly inculcated by the Minister of foreign affairs. I might write Volumes on our necessities, and not convey to you so accurate an Idea as by the Relation of a single Fact, which you may see in the public Newspapers. It is, that the Requisitions of last October for eight Millions had produced on the first Day of this Month only one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. You are so perfectly a Master of every thing which relates to Calculation that I need not state any thing of our Expences. You know also what were our resources beyond taxation, and therefore you have every material for forming an accurate idea of our distresses. The smallness of the sum which has been paid will astonish you, and it is only by conversation or a long History that you could see why it has been no greater. The people are undoubtedly able to pay, but they have easily persuaded themselves into a conviction of their own inability, and in a government like ours the belief creates the thing. The modes of laying and levying taxes are vicious in the extreme. The faults can be demonstrated, but would it not be a new thing under the Sun that People should obey the Voice or Reason? Experience of the Evil is always a Preliminary to Amendment, and is frequently unable to Effect it. Many who see the right Road and approve of it, continue to follow the wrong Road, because it leads to Popularity. The Love of Popularity is our endemial Disease, and can only be checked by a change of Seasons. When the people have had dear experience of the consequence of not being taxed, they will probably work the proper amendment, but our necessities in the interim are not the less severe. To tell America in such a situation that she should reform her interior administration would be very good advice, but to neglect affording her aid, and thereby to lose the capital objects of the war, would be very bad conduct. The necessity of the present application for money, arises from the necessity of drawing by degrees the bands of authority together, establishing the power of government over a people impatient of control, and confirming the federal union of the several states, by correcting defects in the general constitution. In a word, it arises from the Necessity of doing that infinite variety of things which are to be done in an infant government, placed in such delicate circumstances that the people must be wooed and won to do their duty to themselves, and pursue their own interests. This application also becomes the more necessary in order to obviate the efforts of that British faction which the Enemy are now attempting to excite among us. Hitherto indeed they have been unsuccessful, unless perhaps with a very few Men who are under the influence of disappointed ambition, but much care will be required when their plans are brought to greater maturity. The savage inroads on our frontier have kept up the general horror of Britain. The great captures made on our coasts have also rather enraged than otherwise, tho such captures have always the twofold operation of making people wish for peace, as well as for revenge. But when the enemy shall quit our coast (and they have already stopped the invades of their savage allies) if the people are urged at once to pay heavy unusual taxes it may draw forth and give weight to arguments which the boldest emissaries would not at present hazard the use of. I have already observed that Congress wish to obtain this Money either from or by Means of the King. The most cautious Prudence will justify us in confiding to the Wisdom of his Ministers, the Portrait of our situation. But it might not be very wise to explain to Others those reasons for the application which lie so deep in the Nature of Things as easily to escape superficial Observers. I shall enclose a Copy of this letter to Mr. Adams, and you will find herein a Copy of what I say to him on the Subject. I hope the court will take such measures as to render any efforts on his part unnecessary. But you and he must decide on what is best for your country. I must trouble you still farther on this subject with the mention of what you will indeed collect from a cursory reading of the resolutions – that congress have the strongest reason for their procedure when they direct your utmost endeavors to effect this loan, nothwithstanding the information contained in your letters. If the war is to be carried on, this aid is indispensable, and when obtained, will enable us to act powerfully in the prosecution of it. If a peace takes place, it is still necessary and as it is the last request which we shall then have occasion to make, I cannot think that it will be refused. In a word, Sir, we must have it.

With perfect respect…

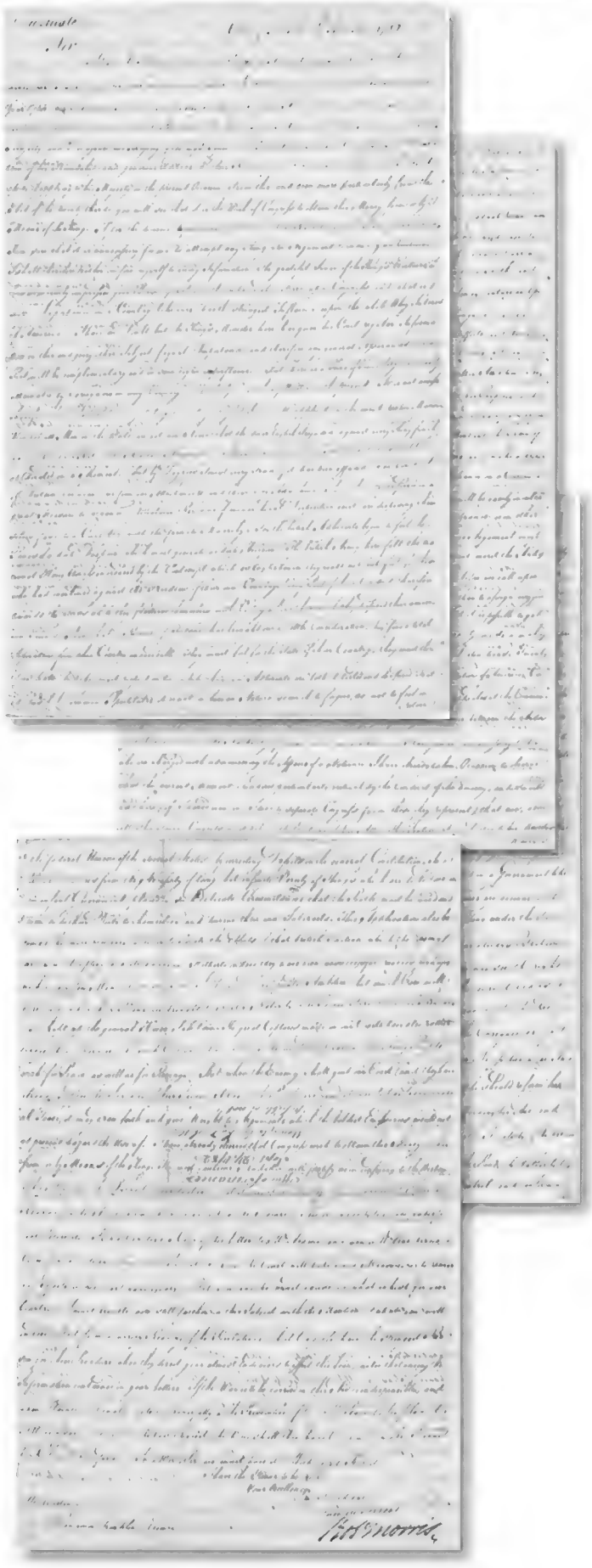
Robt. Morris"

As Superintendent of Finance, an office created for him by a desperate Congress in early 1781, Morris took rigorous measures to control the fiscal administration by drastic economy and a reorganization of the chaotic monetary system (the Continental currency had collapsed in 1779-80). In July 1781 Morris had secured from France one of the most substantial foreign loans of the period, amounting to about $200,000, with which he financed the Battle of Yorktown, using the remainder to organize the Bank of North America, to which he himself contributed generously. Thanks largely to the Bank, the nation's improved public credit made it possible to continue borrowing from France, Spain and Holland. "Between 1778 and 1782 France made twenty-one separate loans to the United States, totaling 18 million livres tournois" – about $3.4 million (W.G. Anderson, The Price of Liberty, Charlottesville 1983, p. 5). In July 1782, Morris estimated the total public debt (including the internal debt) to have reached $30 million, but he "did not believe the debt would have to be paid in the near future. Provision only had to be made for the payment of interest…" (Anderson, p. 15).

Franklin's counterpart in the French government, the Comte du Vergennes, eventually yielded on the loan and offered Franklin an installment of six hundred thousand livres, with a promise to make it a full six million in the near future. This was a remarkable diplomatic achievement, as the French Treasury was at that moment so strained that it had called a moratorium on payment of its own bills. Vergennes position was both practical and strategic: until France had won a satisfactory peace settlement with Britain, he did not want to risk leaving the Americans to their own devices. Money was the bond he meant to use to hold them in line, and he would dole it out as long as possible to protect France's position.

Though the loan was granted (at an interest rate of approximately 5 percent), the U.S. defaulted on repayment of its debt to France in 1785.

An exceptional and highly important diplomatic communiqué between Robert Morris and Benjamin Franklin. In fine condition. (#)
$35,000.00



NAPOLEON CONQUERS THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE, AND PREPARES A NAVAL FLOTILLA TO OCCUPY THE VENETIAN-HELD ISLAND OF CORFU IN THE IONIAN SEA

80. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. 1769-1821. French military genius. **Historic Partly-Printed Military Letter [Dictated and] Signed** *"Bonaparte"* by Napoleon Bonaparte, Commander of the "Armée d'Italie", one of the most brilliant military strategists in the history of the world, during the course of his legendary Italian Campaign (1796-97), Two pages, accomplished in manuscript, approx. 9" x 14 3/4", on *"Republique Française"* printed letterhead - "LIBERTÉ, ÉGALITÉ", with engraved vignette, written from Napoleon's Head Quarters in Montebello, 16th of Prairial, Year 5 (June 4, 1797). This historic letter was sent by Napoleon to General **Baraguey D'Hilliers** (1764-1813), the "Commander General of Lombardy", with specific instructions for the formation of a naval flotilla to cross the Adriatic and occupy the Venetian-held island of Corfu near Greece. Napoleon writes (in full):

"Bonaparte Commanding General of The Italian Army

To The General Baraguay d'Hilliers,

After the explanations which you gave me, Citizen General, I approve the departure of the two ships for the expedition to Corfou on the 14th; but I demand absolutely that there command on one the German Citizen and on the other the citizen Bourde who will fulfill the functions of Rear Admiral.

Have half of the sailors on the two ships be French and have the garrison be French. I do not see any necessity in your proposal of accompanying the warships with four or five armed French ships; and I prefer to insure these two warships and let the others be made up of Venetians sailing under their flag.

There should be a third ship in the port of Venice ready to leave; if you can supply it with half the French accoutrements and a good French garrison there is no reason not to let it leave.

The two, or even three ships if possible, with two frigates and one of the two brigs which Bourde commands, as well as the several Venetian brigs manned by Venetians, will be sufficient. There will remain in Venice the Corvette La Brune and one of the two brigs under the command of Bourde.

The three warships will be named

1. *De La Harpe*
2. *Le Stengel*
3. *Le Berrand*

They can, as of today, be considered as part of the French Navy. Let me know what year the ships were built and whether they are good.

As I do not wish to cause any delay in the departure of the courier, you will communicate this letter to the Citizen Bourde and the General Gentili.

Bonaparte"

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF CORFU (1797-1799)

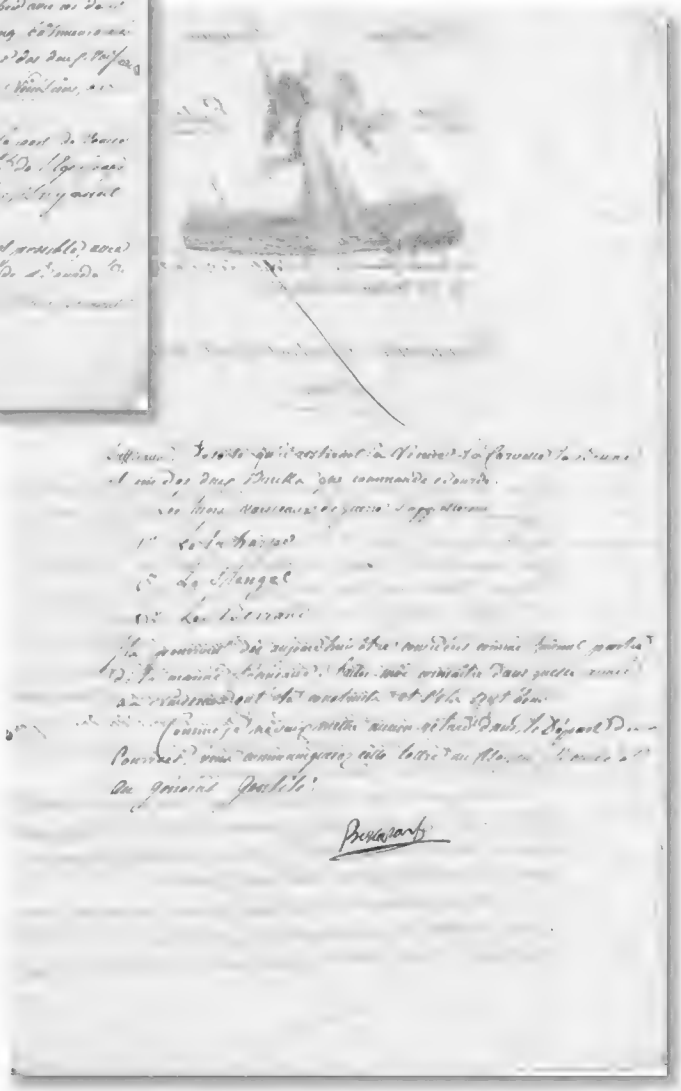
VENETIAN RULE ON THE ISLAND OF CORFU ENDED IN 1797 WHEN NAPOLEON BONAPARTE CONQUERED THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE (MAY 12, 1797). BY THE TREATY OF CAMPOFORMIO BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE, CORFU AND THE OTHER IONIAN ISLANDS WERE CEDED TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

AS DISCUSSED IN THE PRESENT LETTER, BONAPARTE SENT A NAVAL FORCE OF ELEVEN FRENCH AND FOUR VENETIAN SHIPS TO THE ISLAND UNDER CONSICAN GENERAL ENSEIM GENTILI. ON JUNE 27, THE FRENCH FLOTILLA LAID ANCHOR IN CORFU, AND WERE WELCOMED WITH ENTHUSIASM WHEN GENTILI DECLARED THAT THE FRENCH HAD COME TO ESTABLISH DEMOCRACY AND LIBERATE THE CORFIOTS FROM FOUR CENTURIES OF MEDIEVAL VENETIAN RULE. THE IONIAN ISLANDS THEN BECAME A DEPENDENCY OF FRANCE, AND WERE DIVIDED INTO 3 DEPARIMENTS: CORCYRA, ITHACA AND THE AEGEAN SEA.

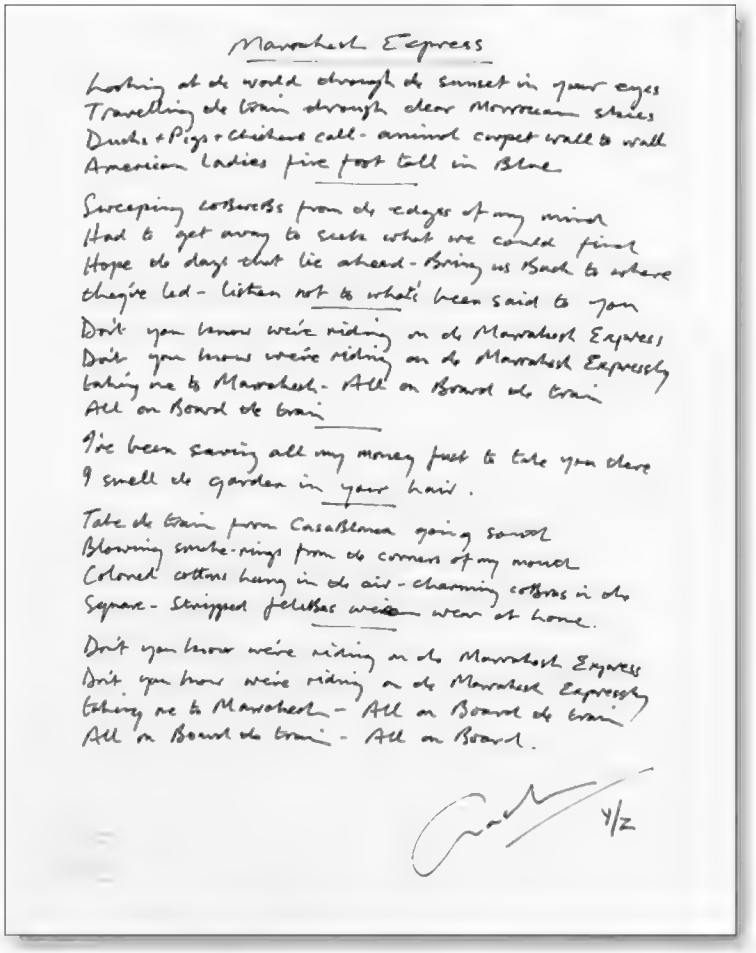
IN A SHORT TIME, HOWEVER, THE CELEBRATIONS WERE REPLACED BY DOUBT AND RESENTIMENT. THE IMPOSITION OF NEW TAXES, A LEVY UNDER THE TERM "LOAN", AS WELL AS THE LOOTING AND DESECRATION OF GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS BY FRENCH TROOPS TURNED THE POPULACE AGAINST THEIR "LIBERATORS". AFTER NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT AT THE BATTLE OF THE NILE (1798), RUSSIAN AND TURKISH FORCES MOVED IN ON THE IONIAN ISLANDS, AND THE CORFIOTS EXPELLED THEIR FRENCH OCCUPIERS IN 1799.

A GREAT LETTER FROM NAPOLEON WRITTEN DURING HIS CELEBRATED ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, IN WHICH HE PREPARES TO EXTEND HIS INFLUENCE TO THE IONIAN ISLANDS AND OCCUPY THE ISLE OF CORFU. THIS BEAUTIFUL AND HISTORIC LETTER IS BOLDLY SIGNED WITH NAPOLEON'S FULL "BONAPARTE" SIGNATURE – THE SCARCEST, MOST DESIRABLE, AND MOST VALUABLE FORM OF NAPOLEON'S AUTOGRAPH. (#22568) **$3,500.00**

Bonaparte Général en Chef de L'Armée d'Italie



Bonaparte



Marrakesh Express

Looking at the world through the sunset in your eyes
Travelling the train through clear Moroccan skies
Dunks + Pops + children call - animal carpet wall to wall
American ladies five foot tall in Blue

Sweeping cobwebs from the edges of my mind
Had to get away to seek what we could find
Hope the days that lie ahead - Bring us Back to where
they've led - listen not to what's been said to you

Don't you know we're riding on the Marrakesh Express
Don't you know we're riding on the Marrakesh Expressly
taking me to Marrakesh - All on Board the train
All on Board the train

I've been saving all my money just to take you there
I smell the garden in your hair.

Take the train from Casablanca going south
Blowing smoke-rings from the corners of my mouth
Colored cotton hung in the air - charming cobras in the
Square - Stripped fellahs were wear at home.

Don't you know we're riding on the Marrakesh Express
Don't you know we're riding on the Marrakesh Expressly
taking me to Marrakesh - All on Board the train
All on Board the train - All on Board.

G 4/2

Graham Nash signed handwritten lyrics to "Marrakesh Express", the first release and first hit from Crosby, Stills & Nash

81. [Crosby, Stills & Nash]. Nash, Graham. Signed Handwritten Lyrics to **"Marrakesh Express"**, penned on a single leaf of heavy stock paper measuring 11 in. x 14 in. Nash has neatly written all three verses and the refrain to this catch tune, and signs at the lower right corner with paraph, *"Graham"*.

"Marrakesh Express" and the formation of Crosby, Stills & Nash

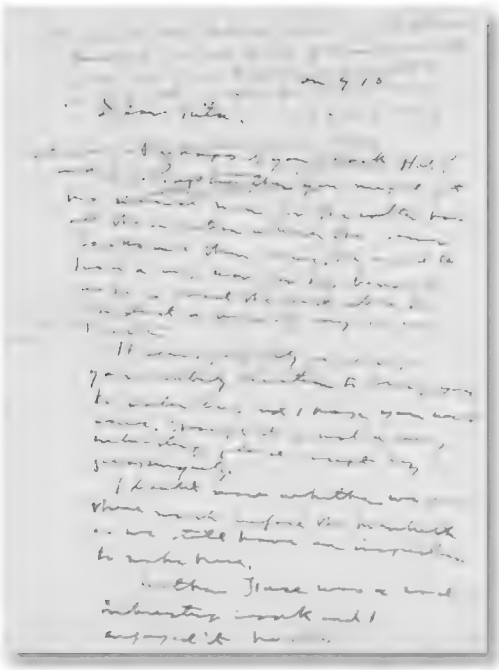
Known as the first so-called supergroup (because all three members came from successful acts), Crosby, Stills and Nash might never have come together if two of their three members hadn't become disenchanted with their previous groups, coincidentally, for the same reason. In 1964, David Crosby was a member of the Byrds, one of the first folk-rock groups. When Crosby wrote a song in 1967 called "Triad" that the Byrds did not feel enthusiastic about and didn't want to record, he left. Graham Nash, a member of the Hollies, decided to move on when his group refused to record "Marrakesh Express." In 1968 both joined forces with former Buffalo Springfield member Stephen Stills to develop what became an immediately recognizable three-part harmony vocal style. Though all three were guitarists (Stills was the "hot" lead player), the concentration on tight vocals gave them a fresh, country-rock sound that seemed all the more original as the psychedelic era began to wind down in the early '70s. Ironically, "Marrakesh Express" became Crosby, Stills & Nash's first release and first hit in July, 1969 (#28).

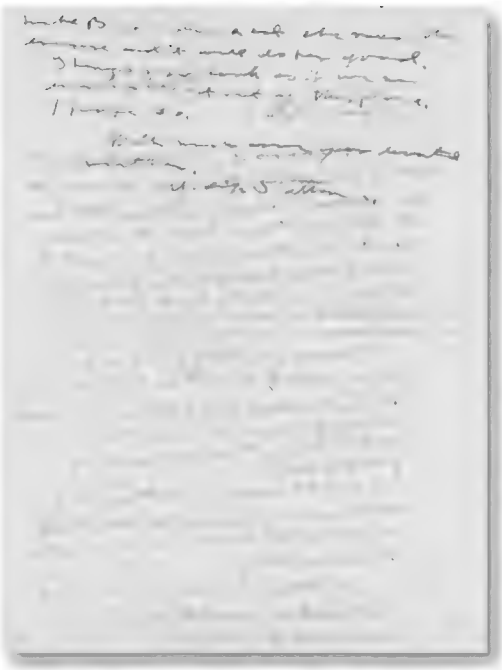
In fine condition. Perfect for framing and display. (#18106) **$3,950.00**

Chester Nimitz receives the Japanese surrender aboard the USS *Missouri*

82. Nimitz, Chester W. 1885-1966. U.S. Naval officer. **Historic Photograph Signed Twice**, 7 ½ in. x 9 ½ in., black and white, matted to 11 in. x 13 in. Seated at a ceremonial desk aboard his flagship, the USS *Missouri*, Nimitz is shown signing the official Japanese Surrender in his capacity as Representative of the United States. Inscribed on the lower portion of the matting in black ink, *"To Basil O'Connor – With best wishes, great esteem and also great appreciate of the contribution of the American Red Cross to this war effort in the Pacific. C.W. Nimitz – Fleet Admiral, US Navy"*. (The inscribee, **Basil O'Connor** (1892-1972), was Chairman of the Red Cross from 1944-47. A former law partner of FDR, he also served as head of Roosevelt's Warm Springs Foundation, the charity founded by FDR for polio victims that later became known as the March of Dimes) Also signed on the image, *"C.W. Nimitz, Representative for the United States, U.S.S. Missouri, Tokyo Bay – 2 Sept. 1945 – Japanese Surrender"*.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor Nimitz was named Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet (December, 1941 – November, 1945). A brilliant strategist and innovator, Nimitz was responsible for directing the sea battles and island landings (the Coral Sea, Midway, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, the Philippines, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, etc.) that effectively defeated the Japanese. Promoted to the newly-created rank of Admiral of the Fleet (December, 1944), he was given the honor of receiving the Japanese Surrender on Sept. 2, 1945, pictured here. A wonderful, original photograph signed by Nimitz in 1945. In fine condition. (#24262) **$9,500.00**





Just two months before plunging across the Mexican border with Pershing to chase Pancho Villa, Patton expresses the utmost confidence in his superior:

"Perhaps if you shook H.O.P. [?] and J[ohn].J.P[ershing]. up together you might get two normal men for the latter has all the ambition which the former lacks and then some. We ought to have a big war for his benefit as he is about the best able to conduct a war of any one we have..."

83. PATTON, GEORGE S. 1885-1945. U.S. General. Known as "Old Blood and Guts", he was a military genius and a ruthless officer. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, [Fort Bliss], January 4, 1916, written to his sister, Nita. In full:

> *"Dear Nita, Perhaps if you shook H.O.P. and J*[ohn]. *J.P*[ershing]. *up together you might get two normal men for the latter has all the ambition which the former lacks and then some. We ought to have a big war for his benefit as he is about the best able to conduct a war of any one we have.*
>
> *It seems perfectly proper for your sisterly devotion to bring you to Columbus* [New Mexico] *and I hope you will come. Though it is not a very interesting place except* [?]. *I doubt now whether we get thru work before the twentieth as we still have an inspection to make here.*
>
> *Jonathan Grace was a most interesting book and I enjoyed it hugely. Make B*[eatrice, his wife] *go riding a lot she needs the exercise and it will do her good. Things now look as if we may eventually get out of this place. I hope so. With much love your devoted brother, George S. Patton Jr."*

Great content from the fearless Patton at the beginning of his illustrious military career. In fine condition. (#21737) **$3,500.00**

PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK PENS A TOUCHING LETTER OF CONDOLENCE TO THE EIDEST SON OF A GENERAL WHO DIED AT THE BATTLE OF MONTERREY DURING THE MEXICAN WAR

"I may truly add that none of the numerous friends of your lamented father can regret his death more severely than I do. We were long associated together in public life: An intimate personal friendship existed between us, and knowing his worth I fully appreciate the irreparable loss which his family and his country have sustained in his death..."

84. POLK, JAMES K. 1795-1849. 11th President of the U.S. (1845-1849). **Superb Autograph Letter Signed as President**, Two pages, Quarto, dated May 14, 1847 from *"Washington City"*. Written to Thomas Hamer, the *"Eldest son of the late Bridagier General Thomas L. Hamer of Ohio"*. With this letter, Polk transmits Congress' wish that a Presentation Sword be given to the younger Hamer in honor of his father, who had died gallantly at the Battle of Monterrey. Polk writes (in full):

> *"Sir:*
>
> *Understanding that you are the eldest son of the late Brigadier General* [Thomas L.] *Hamer, I transmit to you herewith an authenticated copy of 'Resolutions giving the thanks of Congress to Major General Taylor and the officers and men under his command in the late military operations at Monterey,' approved March 2nd 1844:—*
>
> *By one of these Resolutions the President of the United States is requested to present a 'sword' with suitable devices to the nearest male relative of your distinguished and patriotic ancestor, and to communicate to him 'the deep regret which Congress feels for the loss of a gallant man whose name ought to live in the recollections and affections of a grateful country.'*
>
> *Proper steps have been taken to execute those Resolutions of Congress, and as soon as the 'sword' designed for you, shall be completed, it will give me sincere pleasure to present it to you in a*

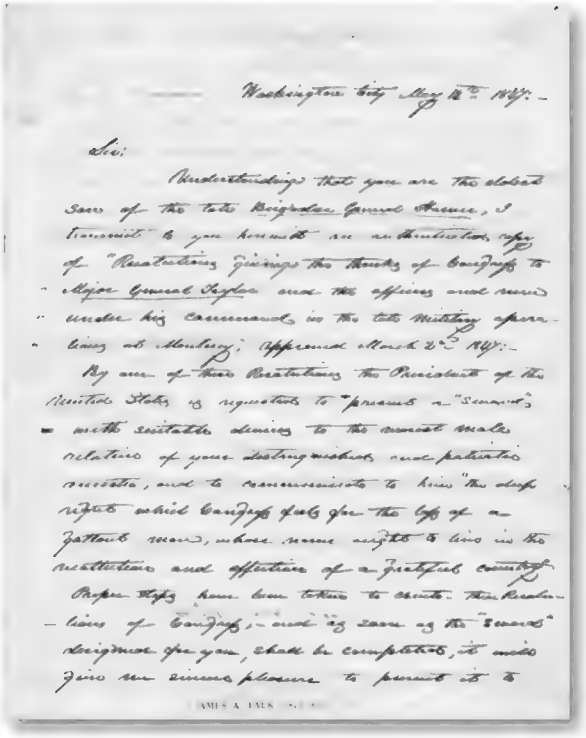
of Congress, and as soon as the 'sword' designed for you, shall be completed, it will give me sincere pleasure to present it to you in a suitable and appropriate manner. I may truly add that none of the numerous friends of your lamented father can regret his death more severely than I do. We were long associated together in public life: An intimate personal friendship existed between us, and knowing his worth I fully appreciate the irreparable loss which his family and his country have sustained in his death.

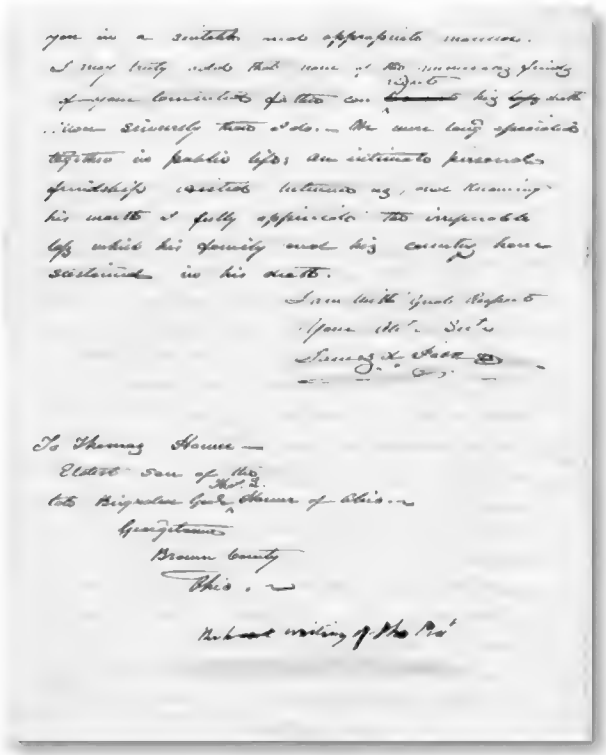
I am with great respect
Your Obt Sert
James K. Polk

To Thomas Hamer—
Eldest Son of the
Late Brigadier Genl. Thoms. L. Hamer of Ohio in
Georgetown
Brown County
Phila."

General **Thomas L. Hamer** (1800-1846), former Speaker of the Ohio House, served in three Congresses as a Representative from Ohio before volunteering to serve in the Mexican War. While in Congress, he nominated Ulysses S. Grant, the son of a constituent, to be a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Hamer served in the Mexican War, initially volunteering as a private, and received the next day (July 1, 1846) a commission as brigadier-general. He distinguished himself at Monterrey, and commanded his division after General William O. Butler was wounded. Hamer died shortly thereafter, and Congress, in recognition of his gallantry, passed a resolution of sorrow and presented a sword to his nearest male relative, as conveyed to the younger Hamer so eloquently by President Polk herewith.

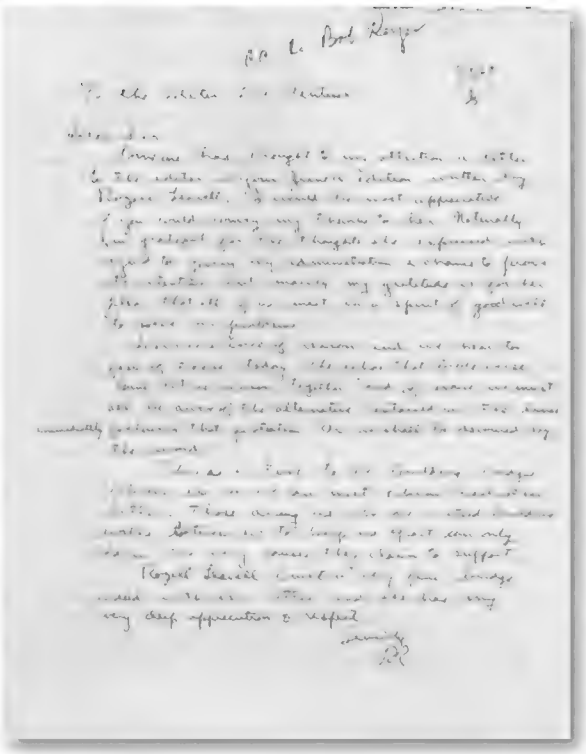
A poignant letter from Polk, with an excellent association between the fallen general and the man who is credited with saving the Union during the Civil War, Ulysses S. Grant. In fine condition. (#24273) **$12,500.00**





85. JOHN XXIII, POPE. [ANGELO GIUSEPPI RONCALLI]. 1881-1963. **Magnificent Signed Photograph**, 8 ½ in. x 12 ½ in., the image approx. 5 ½ in. square, black & white. Pope John is photographed in semi-profile, wearing his Papal vestments and with his right hand raised in benediction. Boldly signed in black ink on the matting, just beneath the image, *"Joannes XXIII, 25 – XI – 1962"*. Blind-stamped Papal seal at the lower left corner.

When the cardinals, assembled in conclave, elected Angelo Roncalli as Pope on October 20, 1958, many regarded him, because of his age and ambiguous reputation, as a transitional Pope, little realizing that the pontificate of this man of 76 years would mark a turning point in history and initiate a new age for the Church. In his coronation address, Pope John asserted "vigorously and sincerely" that it was his intention to be a pastoral pope since "all other human gifts and accomplishments – learning, practical experience, diplomatic finesse – can broaden and enrich pastoral work but they cannot replace it". During his tenure, he strove to unify the world's Christians by modernizing the teachings of the Church and reorganizing its structure. A wonderful signed image, in fine condition. (#) **$3,950.00**



As the Civil Rights movement sweeps the country, Ronald Reagan is pleased to hear that some members of the African-American community have begun to embrace him just six months into his first term as governor of California

86. REAGAN, RONALD. 1911-2004. 40th President of the U.S. (1981-1989). **Autograph Letter Signed** *"RR"* as Governor of California, One page, Quarto, dated July 3, 1967. Addressed in Reagan's hand *"To the Editor – L.A. Sentinel"*. Reagan pens (in full):

"Dear Sir
Someone has brought to my attention a letter to the editor in your June 15 edition written by Rozell Leavell. I would be most appreciative if you would convey my thanks to her. Naturally I'm grateful for the thoughts she expressed with regard to giving my administration a chance to prove its intentions but mainly my gratitude is for her plea that all of us meet in a spirit of goodwill to solve our problems.

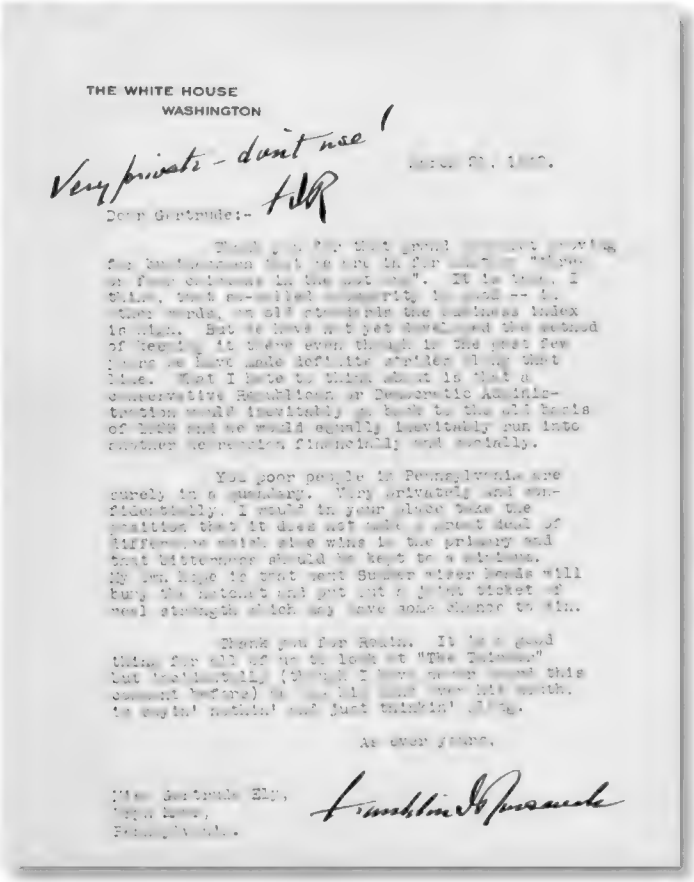
Her's is a voice of reason and we hear too few of those today. She echos that bible verse 'Come let us reason together' and of course we must all be aware of the alternative contained in the lives immediately following that quotation 'Or we shall be devoured by the sword.'
This is a time to be building bridges between us so we can meet & know each other better. Those among us who are instead building walls between us to keep us apart can only harm the very causes they claim to support.

Rozell Leavell built a very fine bridge indeed with her letter and she has my very deep appreciation and respect.

Sincerely,

RR"

The letter bears a secretarial notation at the top in blue ink, *"c.c. to Bob Keyes"* and another in red ink, *"7/3/67 JS"*, the latter most certainly a notation that the letter had been transcribed. In fine condition. (#24173) **$4,950.00**


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Very private - don't use! FDR

March 21, 1940.

Dear Gertrude:-

Thank you for that grand pamphlet proving for businessmen that we are in for another 'three or four chickens in the pot era'. It is true, I think, that so-called prosperity is good -- in other words, on old standards the business index is high. But we have not yet developed the method of keeping it there even though in the past few years we have made definite strides along that line. What I hate to think about is that a conservative Republican or Democratic Administration would inevitably go back to the old basis of 1929 and we would equally inevitably run into another depression financially and socially.

You poor people in Pennsylvania are surely in a quandary. Very privately and confidentially, I would in your place take the position that it does not make a great deal of difference which side wins in the primary and that bitterness should be kept to a minimum. My own hope is that next Summer wiser heads will bury the hatchet and put out a joint ticket of real strength which may have some chance to win.

Thank you for Rodin. It is a good thing for all of us to look at "The Thinker" but incidentally (though I have never heard this comment before) he has his hand over his mouth, is sayin' nothin' and just thinkin' along.

As ever yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mrs. Gertrude Ely,
Bryn Mawr,
Pennsylvania.

Fearful of a return to economic hard times, FDR pokes fun at his predecessor, Herbert Hoover, while voicing concern over the impending Presidential election of 1940 – a race he would enter at the last minute to contend for a precedent-breaking third term

"Thank you for that grand pamphlet proving for businessmen that we are in for another 'three or four chickens in the pot era'. It is true, I think, that so-called prosperity is good"

"I would… take the position that it does not make a great deal of difference which side wins in the primary… My own hope is that next Summer wiser heads will bury the hatchet and put out a joint ticket of real strength which may have some chance to win"

87. Roosevelt, Franklin D. 1882-1945. 32nd President of the U.S. (1933-1945). **Typed Letter Signed and Initialed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House stationery, dated March 21, 1940. Written to Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. The letter is marked *"Very private – don't use! FDR"* at the head. Also includes the original transmittal envelope, which is also marked *"Private"* in FDR's hand beneath the return address. The President writes (in full):

"Dear Gertrude:

Thank you for that grand pamphlet proving for businessmen that we are in for another 'three or four chickens in the pot era'. It is true, I think, that so-called prosperity is good – in other words, on old standards the business index is high. But we have not yet developed the method of keeping it there even though in the past few years we have made definite strides along that line. What I hate to think about is that a conservative Republican or Democratic Administration would inevitably go back to the old basis of 1929 and we would equally inevitably run into another depression financially and socially.

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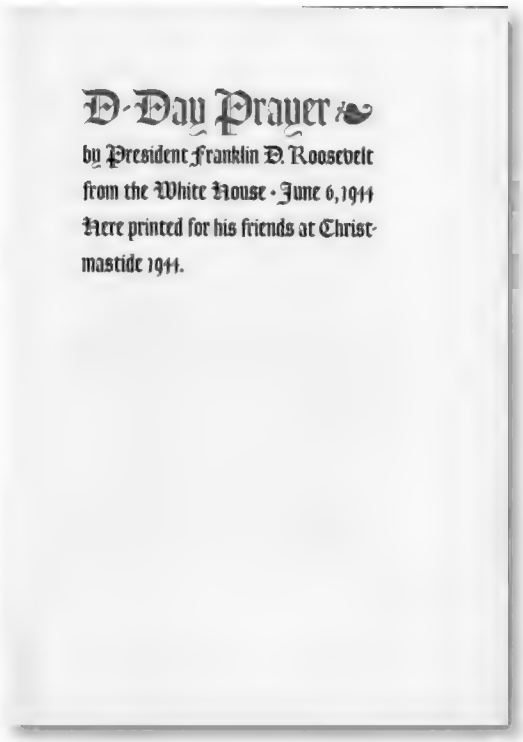
Thank you for Rodin. It is a good thing for all of us to look at 'The Thinker' but incidentally (though I have never heard this comment before) he has his hand over his mouth, is sayin' nothin' and just thinkin' along

As ever yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt"

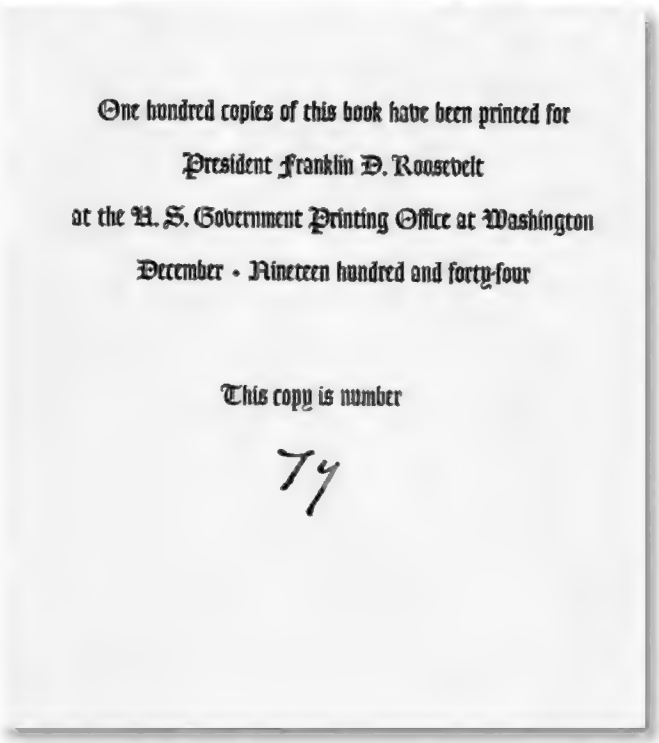
Making light of Herbert Hoover's 1928 campaign promise of "A Chicken in Every Pot – a Car in Every Garage", Roosevelt here cautions this Democratic supporter that another conservative administration – be it Republican or Democrat – would certainly send the country back into Depression. At the time this letter was written, Roosevelt was privately considering a run at a third term. The Democratic National Convention was scheduled for July 15 in Chicago, less than four months away; however, it wasn't until the very week of the convention that Roosevelt confided to DNC Chairman James Farley that he would announce his candidacy (Farley was opposed).

Perhaps, Roosevelt shows indifference as to who will win the Democratic primary in Pennsylvania because he planned to sweep into the Convention with a bombshell announcement! Either way, Roosevelt's concern that the Democrats assemble a *"joint ticket of real strength"* (meaning both the conservative and liberal factions of the party) which *"may have some chance to win"* certainly suggests that he was seriously concerned with preserving his New Deal policies at all costs – even to the point of breaking the unwritten law of two Presidential terms.

Excellent political content from Roosevelt in this candid letter. In fine condition. (#23508) **$9,500.00**


D-Day Prayer

by President Franklin D. Roosevelt
from the White House • June 6, 1944
Here printed for his friends at Christmastide 1944.

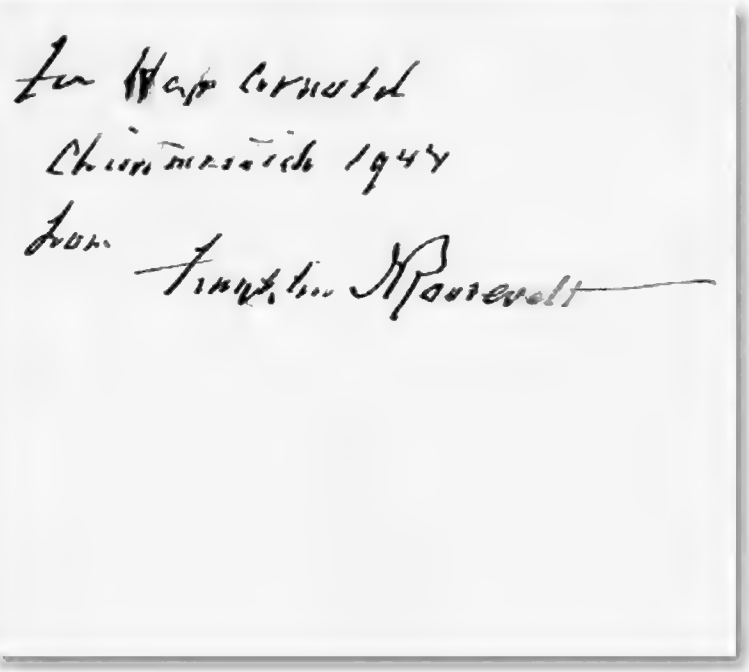

One hundred copies of this book have been printed for
President Franklin D. Roosevelt
at the U. S. Government Printing Office at Washington
December • Nineteen hundred and forty-four

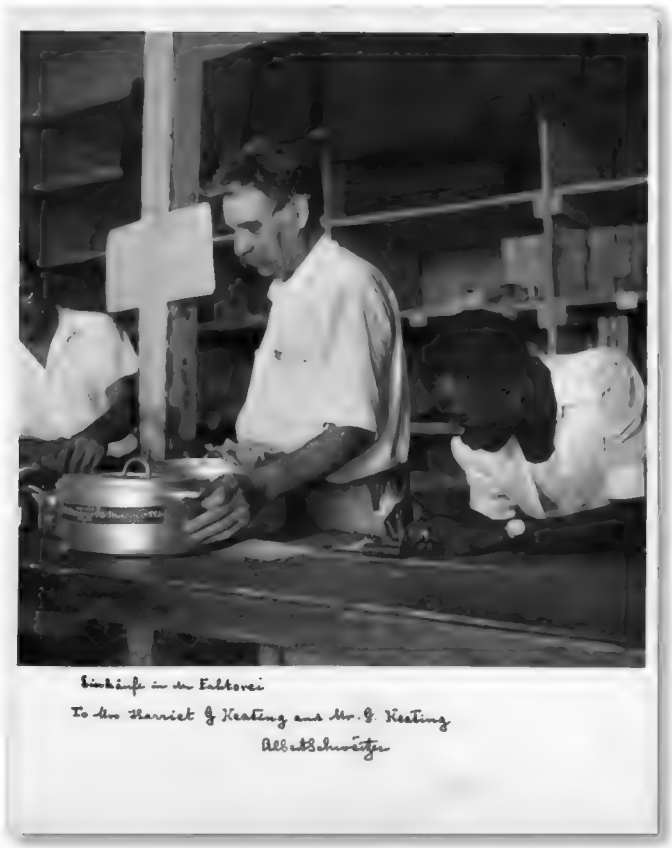
This copy is number
74

THE INVASION OF NORMANDY

FDR's immortal D-Day Prayer inscribed to General Henry "Hap" Arnold!

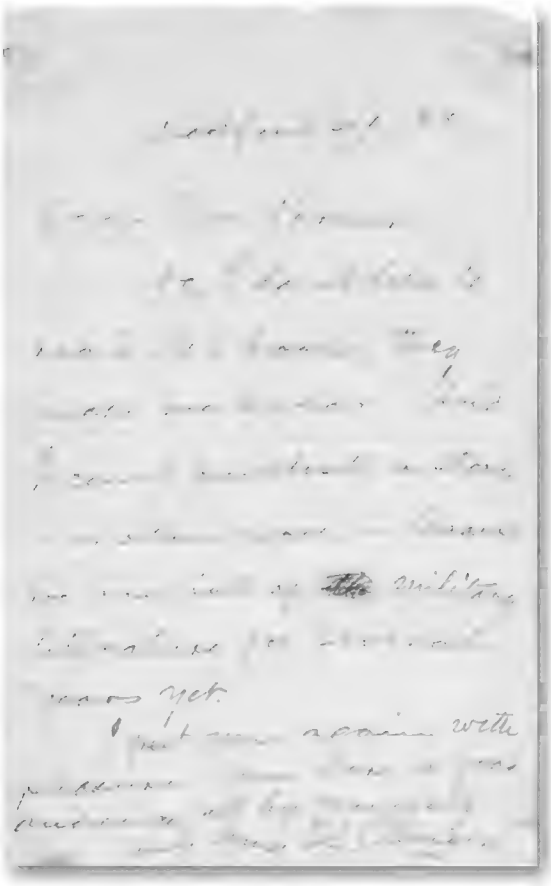
88. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. Signed Limited Edition D-Day Prayer, published by the U.S. Government Printing Office in December of 1944. This famous supplication was originally given by Roosevelt on June 6, 1944, just before the Allies made their historic crossing of the English Channel and landed in Normandy. Inscribed on the front endleaf to the father of the U.S. Air Force, Gen. **Henry "Hap" Arnold**, *"For Hap Arnold, Christmastide 1944, from Franklin D. Roosevelt."* Originally from the estate of Gen. Arnold. This 100-copy limited edition is printed in red and black, with red and blue initials throughout. Bound in 1/4 vellum over marbled boards, gilt decorated green morocco label to spine, and housed in a custom slipcase. This signed D-Day Prayer is especially significant in regards to the inscribee, as Gen. Arnold was a key figure in maintaining Allied air superiority over the Luftwaffe during the invasion, a crucial component of the D-Day strategy. (#23753) **$15,000.00**


For Hap Arnold
Christmastide 1944
from Franklin D. Roosevelt



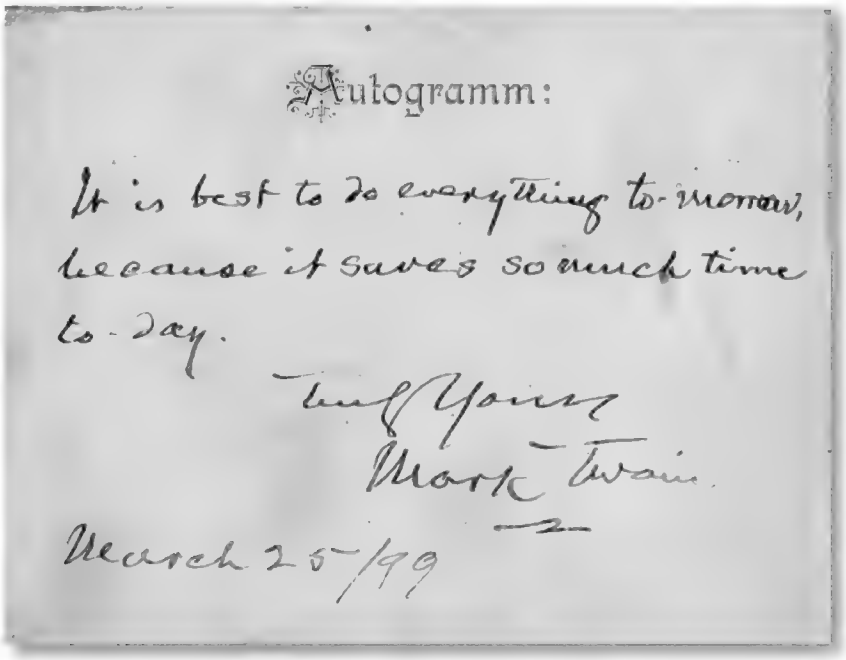
89. Schweitzer, Albert. 1875-1965. French Protestant clergyman, philosopher, physician, medical missionary and music scholar. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 11 in. x 14 in., black and white, of the Nobel laureate writing at a supply post. Inscribed in blue ink at the lower margin in German, and signed *"To Mrs. Harriet G. Keating and Mr. G. Keating Albert Schweitzer"*. Verso caption (in another hand) reads *"S-15 Charles R. Joy 1947 Dr. Schweitzer at the post purchasing supplies for the hospital at Labaréné."* George T. Keating had been a benefactor of Schweitzer's for many years. A very nice signed photograph, in fine condition. *"G"* in inscription shows original correction. (#) **$950.00**

90. Truman, Harry S. 1884-1972. 33rd President of the U.S. (1945-1953). **Magnificent Oversize Photograph Signed**, 10 in. x 13 in., black and white, matted to 13 ¼ in. x 18 in. This wonderful portrait by Miller of Washington features the President seated and wearing a grey gabardine suit with white shirt and black tie, looking intently at the camera. Inscribed on the matting in brown ink, *"Kindest regards to Bill Vaughan from Harry S. Truman"*. In fine condition. (#24250) **$1,950.00**



Mark Twain admits that U.S. military books *"make me swear"*!

91. TWAIN, MARK. 1835-1910. American humorist, lecturer, and writer. **Autograph Letter Signed** *"SL Clemens"*, One page, Octavo, dated September 28 [no year] from Hartford, Conn. Written in pencil to *"Mrs. Parker"*. In full: *"Dear Mrs. Parker: No, I don't like to read US books; they make me swear. And I can't publish a story – or other work – because we are full of military literature for several years yet. I greet you again with pleasure; you were a good audience all by yourself. Truly Yours, SL Clemens"*. This letter is certainly a reference to the avalanche of Civil War literature that flooded the American publishing market in the years following war. In addition to first-person and fictional accounts of nearly every battle, many of the aging generals and statesmen who shaped the outcome of the war had taken to writing memoirs of their war experiences during their twilight years. In fact, Twain himself had collaborated with Ulysses S. Grant in writing the general's memoirs. As a Missourian during the Civil War, Twain served in the militia to defend his state in the event of a Union invasion, but his unit was disbanded after a very short period of service. It's possible that his reference to "US books" in the present letter shows him taking issue with Unionist writings specifically; however, it's more likely that he is siding against war literature in general. For most of his life, Twain remained opposed to war as a *"wanton waste of projectiles"*, and later wrote in his autobiography, *"Before I had chance in another war, the desire to kill people to whom I had not been introduced had passed away"*. In fine condition. (#24259) **$2,950.00**



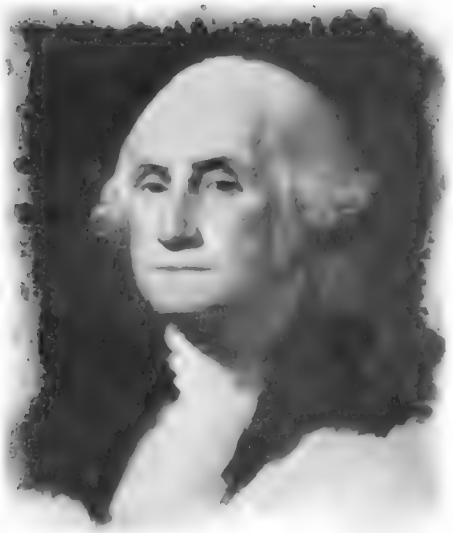
"It is best to do everything to-morrow, because it saves so much time to-day"

92. TWAIN, MARK. Autograph Aphorism Signed, dated March 25, 1899, and penned on a 4 ½ in. x 3 ½ in. leaf of heavy card stock titled *"Autogramm:"* at the head in blue ink. Twain Writes in his neat, distinctive script, *"It is best to do everything to-morrow, because it saves so much time to-day. Truly yours, Mark Twain"*. Minor soiling; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24260) **$4,950.00**

93. Twain, Mark. Magnificent Signed Photograph, 11 in. x 14 in. (the image measuring 8 in. x 10 in.), b/w, of the white-suited and silver-haired Twain smoking a cigar and holding a small kitten tenderly in his hands. Inscribed at the top margin in black ink, *"To Mrs. Kate D. Riggs, with the love of"* and at the lower margin signed *"Mark Twain – Jan. 14/08"*. In fine condition. (#22626) **$6,500.00**

Hollywood Agency
Commercial National Bank
Hollywood, Cal. Sept 17 1925
Pay to MYSELF ONLY and without any endorsement hereof $120 00/100
One hundred and Twenty 00/100 Dollars
This check is for use only at the counter of this bank by the drawer personally
COUNTER CHECK
NOT NEGOTIABLE
R. Valentino

94. Valentino, Rudolph. 1895-1926. Italian-born film actor. **Signed Check**, 3 ¼ in. x 7 in., dated September 17, 1925, in the amount $120.00 drawn on his account at the Hollywood branch of Commercial National Bank. Payable to "Myself Only", which is printed in large block letters at the center. Completed entirely in Valentino's hand, and signed in dark black ink at the lower right, *"R. Valentino"*, this check dates from the year of one of his best films, *The Eagle* (directed by Clarence Brown), and less than one year before his tragic death at the height of his career. Unprecedented scenes – extravagant mourning and various suicides by inconsolable female fans – marked his passing. In fine condition. (#24248) **$1,500.00**



Gen. George Washington authorizes a British supply ship to embark for Hampton Road, Virginia, to supply a large contingent of Prisoners-of-War then being held by the Continentals near Charlottesville

95. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). **Revolutionary War-date Manuscript Document Signed**, being a rare **Ship's Passport**, One page, Quarto, dated February 14, 1779 from Middlebrook, New Jersey, where Washington's haggard Continental Army was wintering. The letter reads (in full):

"Permission is hereby granted to the Brig Lady Howe, Steady, Master, laden with cloathing, Stores &c, for the use of the Convention Troops to proceed from the Port of New York to Hampton Road, Virginia, there to receive further direction from His Excellency the Governor of the State of Virginia.

Given at Head Quarters
Middle Brook this 14th day
of February 1779

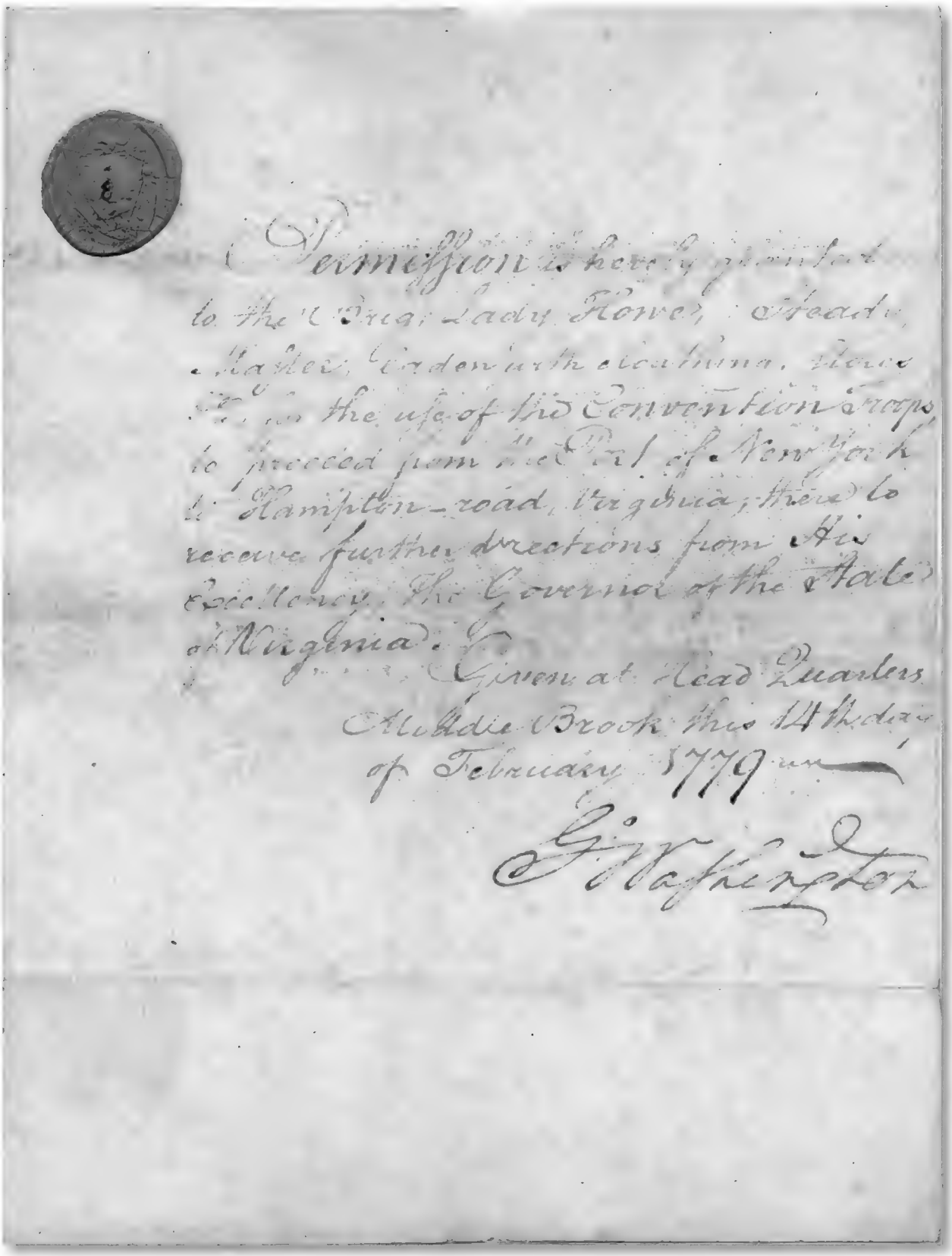
Gº: Washington"

With this passport, Washington authorizes a British supply ship to venture down the eastern seaboard for Hampton Road, Virginia. The supplies aboard the ship were destined for the so-called Convention Army – nearly 5,000 British and Hessian troops taken prisoner by Continentals at the Battle of Saratoga in the Fall of 1777. The prisoners had been marched in winter from Massachusetts to Charlottesville, Virginia, beyond easy reach of rescue, and scarce supplies in the colonies had made it necessary for Washington to request that the British send provisions and clothing for their incarcerated soldiers. In another communication the same day (written to **Henry Clinton**), Washington reveals that he preferred to have the ship wait for instructions from Virginia Governor **Patrick Henry** rather than proceed directly to Richmond, as he believed the governor could better direct the final conveyance of the cargo after its arrival at Hampton Road.

One final note: while General Burgoyne and other high-ranking officers were soon paroled, by the end of the war, disease and prisoner escapes had reduced the Convention Army to about half of its original numbers, and many of the remaining soldiers chose to settle in America.

This passport is most certainly the very document carried by Capt. Steady en route to Virginia.

This is the only Washington document in this unusual and handsome format we have ever encountered. Washington's complete, intact **Red Wax Signet** is present at the upper left corner, which clearly shows his **Coat-of-Arms** and beautifully compliments the dark text and Washington's bold signature at the lower right. Archival repair to two minor areas of paper loss; overall, in fine condition. (#24309) **$29,500.00**



Permission is hereby granted to the Brigadier Lady Rowe, Aide de Camp, Cordon with Cicatrima, Slave E. to the use of his Convention troops to proceed from the Port of New York to Hampton-road, Virginia; there to receive further directions from His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Virginia.

Given at Head Quarters Middle Brook this 14th day of February 1779

G. Washington

Faced with a British invasion of the Hudson Valley, Washington hastily requests more troops from New York Governor George Clinton

"There is a certain proportion of regular continental force which is essential to our success, and full complement of our Continental battalions is the least that gives a tolerable prospect of success…"

96. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Exceptional Revolutionary War Letter Signed, Two pages, Folio, dated June 27, 1780 from Ramapaugh, New York. The letter is in the hand of Washington's secretary James McHenry, and is written in the most careful diplomatic language to Gov. George Clinton. The letter reads (in full):

"Head Quarters, Ramapough, June 27, 1780.

Dr. Sir: In the absence of the Committee agreeable to the direction of your Excellency's letter I opened it and perused the contents. The measures taken by the Legislature are vigorous and correspondent to that spirit which has uniformly actuated them. In the execution I am persuaded whatever depends on you will be done. I regret that there seems to have been a mistake in a very essential article; the men for completing the battalions. I know not what may have been the intention of the Committee; but mine was to have the battalions filled to their establishment in the field, independent of the levies frontier service, and my calculations of the force requested for the intended cooperation have turned upon this principle; any thing short of it will be a serious and injurious disappointment.

As I am not near enough The Committee to take their sense and as the point is of too much importance to admit delay, I have thought proper instantly to return your express with an explanation of my views: If they arrive before the Legislature rises, I entreat your Excellency to lay my letter before them and obtain their determination. There is a certain proportion of regular continental force which is essential to our success, and full complement of our Continental battalions is the least that gives a tolerable prospect of success. By having these we may possibly lessen the number of Militia, but without these no additional number of Militia will compensate for the deficiency. Your Excellency's knowledge of Service will make this reasoning clear to you, and supersedes the necessity of any arguments to enforce it. I have the honor to be with perfect respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's

Most obt. & hble Serv.

Go: Washington"

At the time this letter was written, Washington had broken camp at Morristown and began to move his troops toward West Point, to protect that crucial outpost from being overrun by the British, vastly superior in numbers and weaponry. Just to the south, the Hessian general Baron Wilhelm von Knyphausen had sent a detachment into New Jersey so strong that Washington could do nothing but watch them "ravaging a fine country below the mountain". "To such indignity we must, as often as they please, submit, till we receive the quotas of men required from the different states." He insisted that he had so far that season not received "a single recruit to the army", and fearing a British thrust up the Hudson Valley, it was imperative that he have a "full compliment of Continental battalions", as he here requests from Clinton. Four days later (July 1, 1780), Washington reached the encampment at Preakness, New York, and began to shore up the West Point defenses. Later that Fall, trusted friend and subordinate Benedict Arnold would betray his General and offer up West Point to the British.

A great letter from Washington written during some of the darkest days of the Revolutionary War. In fine condition. (#24310)

$39,500.00

Head Quarters Ramapaugh

June 27th 1780

Dr. Sir

In the absence of the committee agreeable to the direction of your Excellency's Letter I opened it and perused the contents. The measures taken by the legislature are vigorous and correspondent to that spirit which has uniformly actuated them. In the execution I am persuaded whatever depends on you will be done. I regret that there seems to have been a mistake in a very essential article — the men for completing the battalions. I know not what may have been the intention of the committee, but mine was to have the battalions filled to their establishment in the field, independent of the Levies for frontier service, and my calculations of the force requisite for the intended co-operation have turned upon this principle: any thing short of it will be a serious and injurious disappointment.

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our Excellency's knowledge of ser-
make this reasoning clear to you,
des the necessity of any arguments
. I have the honor to be with
est and esteem,

Your Excellency's

most obd. & humble ser.

Go. Washington

His Excellency

Governor Clinton.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President des Etats Unis d'Amérique.

A tous ceux qui les présentes, VERRONT:

SOIT NOTOIRE, que faculté et permission a été accordée à [illegible] maître ou commandant du navire appellé *the James* de la ville de [illegible] de la capacité de [illegible] tonneaux ou environ, le trouvant présentement dans le port et havre de [illegible] est destiné pour [illegible] chargé de [illegible]

qu'après que son navire a été visité, et avant son départ, il prêtera serment entre les mains des officiers, autorisés à cet effet, que le dit navire appartient, à un ou plusieurs citoyens des Etats Unis d'Amérique dont l'acte sera mis à la fin des présentes; de même qu'il gardera et fera garder par son equipage les ordonnances et réglements maritimes, et remettra une liste signée et confirmée par temoins, contenant les noms et surnoms, les lieux de naissance et la demeure des personnes compolant l'equipage de son navire, et de tous ceux qui s'y embarqueront, lesquels il ne recevra pas à bord sans la connoissance et la permission des officiers autorisés à ce; et dans chaque port ou havre où il entrera avec son navire, il montrera la présente permission aux officiers autorisés à ce, et leur fera un rapport fidèle de ce qui s'est passé durant son voyage, et il portera les couleurs, armes et enseignes des Etats Unis durant son dit voyage.

EN TEMOIN DE QUOI, *nous avons signé les présentes et y avons fait apposer le sceau des Etats Unis, et les avons fait contresigner par* [illegible]

à New York le 7me jour de July de l'an de grace de Notre Seigneur mille sept cent quatre vingts quatorze

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States of America.

To all who shall see these presents, GREETING:

BE IT KNOWN, That leave and permission, are hereby given to [illegible] master or commander of the [illegible] called the [illegible] of the burthen of [illegible] tons or thereabouts, lying at present in the port of [illegible] bound for [illegible] and laden with [illegible]

to depart and proceed with his said [illegible] on his said voyage, such [illegible] having been visited, and the said [illegible] having made oath before the proper officer, that the said [illegible] belongs to one or more of the citizens of the United States of America, and to him or them only.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, *I have subscribed my name to these Presents, and affixed the Seal of the United States of America thereto, and caused the same to be countersigned by* [illegible]

at New York the seventh day of July in the Year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four

By the President.

Edm: Randolph

SERENISSIMES, Puissants, Hauts, Illustres, Nobles, Honorables, Venerables, Sages, et prudents Seigneurs, Empereurs, Rois, Republiques, Princes, Ducs, Comtes, Barons, Seigneurs, Bourgemaitres, Echevins, Conseillers, comme aussi Juges, Officiers, Maires, Municipaux, Justiciers, et Regents de toutes les bonnes villes et endroits, soit ecclesiastiques ou seculiers, qui verront ou entendront lire ces lettres patentes. Nous [illegible] savoir faisons, que le Capitaine du [illegible] (ayant comparu devant nous) a déclaré sous ferment, que la navire nommé le *James* de [illegible] du port d'environ [illegible] tonneaux, qu'il commande actuellement est un bâtiment des Etats Unis d'Amérique, et qu'aucun citoyen ou sujet des puissances présentement en guerre n'y a aucune part ou interêt soit directement ou indirectement, et ainsi que Dieu lui soit en aide, et comme nous desirrons voir prosperer le dit Capitaine dans ses affaires legitimes, vous prions et requerons, vous tous et chacun de vous séparément dans les lieux où le dit Capitaine pourra arriver, avec son Bâtiment et sa cargaison, de vouloir bien le recevoir avec bonté, et de le traiter de la manière qu'il convient, lui permettant, en payant les droits et frais d'usage de passer, repasser, naviguer et frequenter les ports, passages et territoires, à l'effet de vaquer à ses affaires, où et de la manière qu'il jugera convenable: De quoi vous serons volontiers redevables.

EN *temoignage de quoi nous avons apposés aux présentes le Sceau de la Mairie de la dite Ville et Cité de* [illegible] *le* [illegible] *jour de Juillet Mille Sept Cent quatre vingts Quatorze*

MOST Serene, Serene, most Puissant, Puissant, High, Illustrious, Noble, Honourable, Venerable, wise and prudent, Lords, Emperors, Kings, Republics, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Lords, Burgomasters, Schepens, Counsellors, as also Judges, Officers, Justiciaries and Regents of all the good cities and places, whether Ecclesiastical or Secular, who shall see these patents, or hear them read. We [illegible] make known, that the master of [illegible] appearing before us, has declared upon oath, that the vessel, called the *James* of [illegible] of the burthen of about [illegible] tons, which he at present navigates, is of the United States of America, and that no subjects of the present belligerent powers have any part or portion therein, directly nor indirectly, so may God Almighty help him. And, as we wish to see the said master prosper in his lawful affairs, our prayer is, to all the before-mentioned, and to each of them separately, where the said master shall arrive, with his vessel and cargo, that they may please to receive the said master, with goodness, and to treat him in a becoming manner, permitting him, upon the usual tolls and expences, in passing and repassing, to pass, navigate, and frequent the ports, passes and territories, to the end to transact his business, where, and in what manner he shall judge proper: Whereof we shall be willingly indebted.

IN *Witness and for cause whereof, we affix hereto the Seal of Mayoralty of the said City of* [illegible] *the* [illegible] *day of July* [illegible]

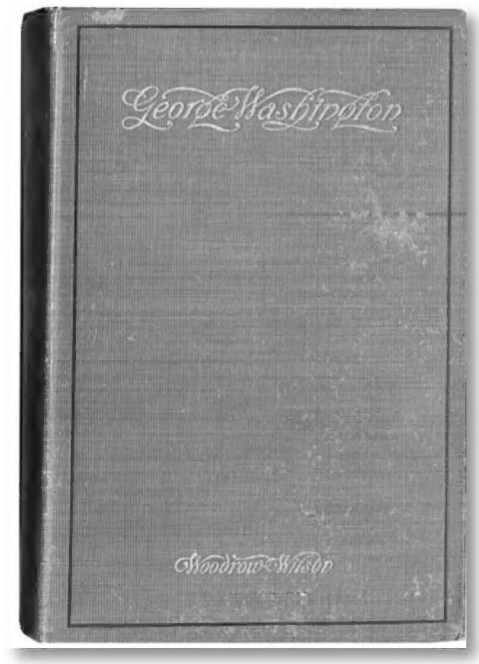
ALDER-Doorluchtigste, Doorluchtigste, Doorluchtige, Grootmachtigste, Grootmachtige, Hoogh- edele welgeborne, Keizeren, Koningen, Republiquen, Princen, Furiten, Hertogen Graeven, Baronnen, Heeren, Burgemeesteren, Schepenen, Raden, raatsgadeti, Rechteren, Officieren, Justicieren ende, Regenten aller goede steeden en plaatzen, het zy geestelyke ofwaereldlyke die deeze opene Letteren zullen sien ofte hooren lezen: Doen wy Burgemeesteren en Regeerders der Stad [illegible] te weeten dat Schipper [illegible] van [illegible] (voor ons compareerende) by solemneelen Eede verklaart heeft, dat het schip genaamd *James* groot ontrent [illegible] lasten t'welk hy thans voert in de Verenigde Staaten van America d'heys behoord, en dat geen onderdanen van eenige vreemde oorlogende mogendheeden daar in deezen tyd eenig deel of gedeelte hebben: Soo wanneer zoo is ons verzoek, aan alle voornoemde en een yder in't byzonder alvaar den voornoemde schipper, met zyn schip en lading aankomen zal hem alle byftand gelieven te verleenen, en behoorlyk te behandelen vergunnende hem opbet betaalen der gewoonlyke Tollen en ongelden in het heen en weder varen der havenen ftroomen en gebied te laaten paffeeren vaaren en frequenteeren, omme zyn handel te dryven alwaar en in wat manner hy zig zal geraadenvinden en best oordeelen zal, war aan wy ons gaarne willen schuldig agten.

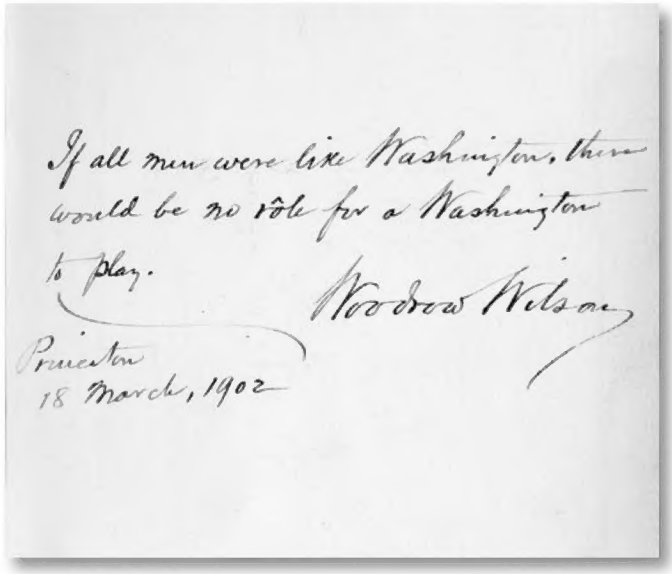
DEN *d'aircunde hebben het selve bekragtigt met het angel van den Burgermeestery van gemelde Stad dye* [illegible] *Daag Van July 1794*

97. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Signed Three Language Ships' Papers. 12 ¾ in. x 15 in., dated July 5, 1794. The document authorizes passage for William Wells, *"master or commander of the ship called The James of the burthen of two hundred and seventy five tons or thereabouts, lying at present in the port of New York and bound for Ostend and laden with Pork, Beef and Bound Staves"*. The document is boldly signed in the center, *"George Washington"* and countersigned by both Secretary of State **Edmund Randolph** and New York Mayor **Richard Varick**. Most notably, this document still retains the white paper and wax wafer seal at the center left, and the exceedingly rare starburst wax and paper seal of the Mayor of New York City suspended at the lower edge of the document with the original blue ribbon. Archival repair to minor holes at the center, not affecting the signatures; overall, in fine condition. Without question, this is the finest and most complete Ships' Papers signed by George Washington we've ever encountered. (#) **$19,500.00**

The War of the Worlds

98. Wells, H.G. 1866-1946. English novelist, sociological writer and historian. **Superb Signed Photograph**, 3 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in., black & white, being a postcard photograph of the writer wearing a wool coat, posing in semi-profile. Signed with sentiment on the image in black ink, *"Yours very sincerely, H.G. Wells"* with paraph. In very fine condition. Perfect for framing and prominent display. (#22967) **$2,500.00**





"If all men were like Washington there would be no role for Washington to play"

99. Wilson, Woodrow. 1856-1924. 28th President of the U.S. (1913-1921). **Signed Book with a Wonderful Inscription**, George Washington (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1900) by Woodrow Wilson, 333pp, hardbound, with rough-cut edges and gold-gilt lettering on the cover. Inscribed on the front endleaf, *"If all men were like Washington there would be no role for Washington to play. Woodrow Wilson, Princeton, 18 March, 1902"*. In this excellent biography, written over a decade before he himself would rise to the Oval Office, Wilson examines George Washington's life in Colonial America, and how his experiences shaped him into the man who would lead the nation in its fight for independence and into its first years as a new nation. Minor wear to the cover and hinges; otherwise, in very good condition with a crisp signature and inscription. (#23975) **$4,950.00**

Orville Wright signed photograph, dated on the 25th anniversary of the Wright Brothers' historic first flight

100. WRIGHT, ORVILLE. 1871-1948. U.S. aviation pioneer. **Handsome Oversize Photograph**, 10 3/4 in. x 13 3/4 in. (the image begin 7 1/4 in. x 9 1/4 in.), sepia-tone, a fantastic formal portrait of one of the most famous Americans of the 20th century. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To A. Pendleton Taliaferro Jr., from Orville Wright, December 17, 1928."* 25 years earlier to the day, Orville Wright, together with his brother Wilbur, achieved the first successful manned flight from level ground in their Wright Flyer I (with Orville at the controls) at Kill Devil Hills, near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, when the machine stayed in the air 59 seconds and traveled 852 feet. Slight silvering on right side of the photograph; overall, in very fine condition. (#23784) **$4,950.00**